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## BIRTH.

At Shameen, Canton, on the 18th May, 1899, the wife of A. LAY, I. M. Customs, of a son.

## DEATHS.

At Kobe, on the 10th May, the Rev. HENRY HALCOMBE RHEES, D.D., a native of New Jersey, U.S.A., in his 71st year.

At Yokohama, on May 11th, JOANNA FRANCISCA DE SOUZA, of Macao, aged 59 years.

At Shanghai, at 3 a.m. on Sunday, 14th May, 1899, ELIZABETH ANN, the beloved wife of T. W. WRIGHT, I. M. Customs' Service.

On the 17th May, at his native place, Surat, (Bombay Presidency), NUSSEWANJEE D. OLIA, late of Amoy, aged 64 years.

On the 18th May, at Swatow, Capt. THOMAS HESKETH Clegg, late of the China Navigation Company's steamer *Kaiyong*, aged 52 years. Deeply regretted.

## ARRIVALS OF MAIIS.

The American mail of the 20th April arrived, per P. M. steamer *City of Rio de Janeiro*, on the 20th May (30 days); the American mail of the 28th April arrived, per O. & O. steamer *Coptic*, on the 26th May (28 days); and the English mail of the 28th April arrived, per P. & O. steamer *Nubia*, on the 26th May (28 days).

## EPITOME OF THE WEEK

General Viscount Kawakami, chief of the General Staff of the Japanese army, died at Tokyo on the 11th inst.

Admiral Dewey arrived at Hongkong on the 23rd May in his flagship, the *Olympia*, homeward bound via the Suez Canal.

Mr. W. P. Ker, Acting British Vice-Consul at Shanghai, has been appointed Assistant Chinese Secretary at the Legation at Peking.

Mr. Ralph Paget, Second Secretary of H.B.M. Legation in Tokyo, left that capital on the 15th May, after six years' residence, for his new post at Cairo.

The Anglo-German loan of 50 million taels for the construction of the railway from Tientsin to Chinkiang is said to have been signed on the 10th May.

Capt. Sewall, the master of the American barque *B. Sewall*, who was charged at Penang with the murder of a coloured man on board his vessel, has been acquitted.

Owing to the long continued drought there is great scarcity of water at Macao. To provide for the public requirements, the Government has stationed water boats at the Praya Grande and in the Inner Harbour.

The *Echo Macaense* gives publicity to a report that Governor Galhardo has determined, for sanitary reasons, on a reconstruction of the S. Lazaro district, the existing houses to be demolished and the district laid out afresh.

The new Commissioner of Customs at Kowloon, in succession to Mr. Hillier, is to be Mr. Paul H. King, lately stationed at Hangchow. Now that Kowloon has ceased to be Chinese a change in the name of the Customs office may be expected.

H.M. Flagship *Centurion* has challenged Shanghai to cricket, tennis, and other sports to come off at Weihaiwei in the first week of June. Colonel Bower's Chinese regiment is also anxious to play Shanghai at polo.—*N. C. Daily News*.

The American Government has offered to the Filipinos a plan of Government, under which the Governor-General is to be appointed by the President of the United States and there is to be an Advisory Council elected by Filipinos. Negotiations are now proceeding.

The *Peking and Tientsin Times* says the Board of Revenue has been making the unwelcome discovery that China's national expenditure exceeds her revenue by about ten million taels, while the Board of Revenue's expenditure overtakes the mark by a similar amount, so that a deficit of twenty millions has to be made up by a curtailment of sundry and various squeezes.

We understand that Canton city is considered free of plague as yet. No doubt cases of the disease have occurred, but not in sufficient number to attract any marked attention. There are, however, some cases at Honam, and a good many in the Fati district. The disease is said to be prevalent also in the Tungkun district, which adjoins the Hongkong New Territory.

The death is announced of Rear-Admiral S. Nomura, a Commander of the Japanese Standing Squadron. The sad end came on Thursday, 4th May, at Tokyo. By his death, the Japanese Navy has lost one of its ablest admirals. He took an active part in the recent war with China.—*Nagasaki Press*.

The business of Messrs. Riley, Hargreaves & Co., Singapore, has just been turned into a limited liability company with a share capital of \$875,000 and \$225,000 in 6 per cent debentures. The shares are divided into 2,750 seven per cent. cumulative preference shares of \$100 each and 6,000 ordinary shares of \$100 each. The ordinary shares were applied for five and a-half times over.

The *New York World* suggests that as the Filipinos are neither "insurgents" nor "rebels," not having recognised American rule, the best and most truthful term by which to designate them is "contumacious two-dollar chattels," as the \$20,000,000 to be paid to Spain, divided by 10,000,000 the number of Filipinos purchased, gives that small sum as quotient. There is nothing like simple arithmetic to settle any controverted point.

Mr. R. de Malherbe, formerly of Messrs. Bovet Bros. & Co., and for some years Secretary of the French Municipal Council at Shanghai, left for Canada, where he proposes to establish himself on a ranch, by the *Laos* on Friday morning, 12th May. He is a fine and fearless horseman, a thorough sportsman in feeling, a great amateur actor, and a genial friend, and his departure is regretted by a very large circle of friends, but it is not likely that he will ever entirely sever his connection with Shanghai.—*N. C. Daily News*.

From the *Lusitano* we learn that plague has again made its appearance at Macao. The first case occurred in the middle of last week and the disease is said to have been introduced by a Chinese priest from Hongkong, who on his arrival went to lodge at No. 22, Rua de S. Paulo, where he died the next day. Several other cases occurred in the same house and in the neighbourhood. One of the persons attacked went to Patane, and died there two days later. Strict precautions have been taken, a sanitary cordon being established round the infected district, and no individual allowed to leave unless it be for the hospital. It is hoped by this means that the disease may be prevented spreading to the other districts of the city. Medical inspection of vessels arriving has also been established.

Brewing pays well in Japan. The working account of the Japan Brewing No. 2 limited, for last year shows a profit \$96,307.35, which added to the sum of \$14,172.20 brought forward from the previous year, makes the total net profits \$110,479.55. Deducting from this \$23,625.00 for the interim dividend of 15 per cent. and part bonus to chief brewer paid in October, 1898, a balance is left of \$86,854.55, which has been paid over to the new company, and will be disposed of as follows:—To payment of \$15 per share on 1,500 old shares in the old company (making a total for the year of 30 per cent.), \$22,500.00; depreciation on buildings and machinery, \$10,000.00; auditors' fees and bonus to staff, including a special bonus to chief brewer on retirement, \$4,126.50; carried forward, \$48,228.05; total, \$86,854.55.

### SUPPRESSION OF HIGHWAY ROBBERIES.

(*Daily Press*, 26th May.)

BECAUSE three highway robberies, and those on foreign ladies, have been committed in succession in this city without any arrest following, there is no need for hysterical outcries against the Police. The same thing might have happened in any civilised city in Europe, *vide* the continued immunity enjoyed by that wholesale murderer of women in London known as "Jack the Ripper." But the outrageous attacks, so daringly planned and so successfully carried out, afford room for reflection and naturally suggest the inquiry whether sufficient protection is afforded to pedestrians in Hongkong. In many cases the husbands are debarred, by press of business, from escorting their wives for their afternoon walk; and it certainly seems hard that, because she cannot on all occasions secure male escort, a lady should be deprived of her daily exercise. This is, indeed, essential to health, and the Bowen Road was mainly constructed with a view to affording the residents of Victoria an opportunity for healthful recreation, since water could have been brought in at a much lower cost by the use of pipes instead of making the existing conduit. But the difference in cost was money wisely invested, inasmuch as it furnished a level walk of nearly four miles in length, which in its course opens up views of almost unrivalled beauty, and is accessible by all who desire walking exercise at very little trouble or cost. If, however, this road is to be haunted by scoundrels lying in wait for the unwary with knives or other lethal weapons, its popularity with the fair sex and some of the more timorous males will rapidly decline. Nor will there be much feeling of security among lady pedestrians on the various roads at the Peak, while they will go in fear on the roads of the Kowloon peninsula. The robbery under Beaconsfield Arcade comes under a somewhat different category; it was more in the nature of pocketpicking or the snatching of jewelry so common in Canton and other Chinese cities, where women's earrings and silver hairpins are the common attraction of the snatcher, who effects his purpose with brutal disregard for the injury done to the person of his victim. Such a robbery as that of Sunday last, however, is rarely perpetrated in Hongkong, and it serves to indicate the presence in the Colony of some of the worst criminals from the mainland, who have latterly perhaps been drawn to the place by reports of the comparative weakness or inefficiency of the Police, owing to the drain made upon it for the protection of the New Territory. From whatever cause, one thing at least is we believe certain: for some months there has been a notable increase in the number of undetected crimes.

What is the remedy? It should not be necessary to have recourse to the system of offering rewards for information leading to the conviction of offenders. Moreover, that would be of minor benefit; what we want is to deter criminals from committing these crimes. We want, in short, to render this a dangerous spot for criminals to venture into: we want to make it almost inevitable that, in the event of their committing a crime, they shall meet the punishment that best fits that crime. In order to secure this result the Police Force will have to be improved and, in some cases, augmented. The European contingent is too small for the work expected, and we doubt whether there is much detective talent in this section.

There is, we fear, among our stalwart guardians of the peace no budding SHERLOCK HOLMES, no Anglo-Saxon LECOCQ. An effort should be made to secure some few really smart detectives and sergeants from Home. The Indian Contingent is also susceptible of improvement. There has been a tendency latterly to fill up the ranks with men who have drifted here, and thus save payment of passages. But the economy has, in most cases, been dearly purchased, the drifting constable being mostly an idle and indifferent fellow, who daily drags his unwilling body and his apathetic spirit through the duties, carefully ignoring any chances of being useful in order to escape trouble or responsibility. Much better men can be engaged in India, and it is wiser and actually cheaper to pay a little more and secure a good article. Finally, it is desirable to reduce the numbers of the useless Chinese constables, gradually, as members drop out, replacing them by Europeans, Indians, or others as the exigencies of the situation for the time being may require.

The Kennedy and Bowen Roads should be patrolled by constables, in plain clothes if necessary, during the evening, with instructions to keep under close observation all Chinamen found walking there. In conversation one hears strong opinions expressed as to the punishment that should be inflicted upon persons convicted of highway robbery with violence on unprotected females, but in this case, as in so many others, the adage "first catch your hare" applies. The Courts have power to order flogging as part of the sentence in cases of crimes of violence and they do not hesitate to use the power, so that if the perpetrators of the recent outrages were caught and convicted they would be certain to feel the birch. But, unfortunately, flogging as now administered in Victoria Gaol is a farcical punishment, *vide* the report of the Principal Civil Medical Officer for 1897, in which we are told that "flogging as now inflicted, viz., with the birch, produces no contusion of the subcutaneous tissues, the usual result being a superficial redness which soon passes off and does not interfere with the prisoner's labour." Superficial redness indeed! The perpetrators of crimes of violence deserve something more than that. The stocks are also spoken of, but that is no punishment at all for a hardened criminal and only affords entertainment for, and ministers to the degradation of, the street arab. What is of primary importance, however, is to have the streets and roads sufficiently well policed to render the commission of highway robberies practically impossible. If the policemen on Kennedy and Bowen Roads were mounted on bicycles they would be able to patrol their beats much more effectively, and the knowledge that a constable might at any moment sweep swiftly and noiselessly down upon them would in itself be calculated to deter thieves from lying in wait for ladies along those favourite promenades.

It is reported that a syndicate of Chinese gentlemen in Burma have purchased the steamer *Syriam* from the Irrawaddy Flotilla Company. The vessel is to be sent to China for work on the Yangtsze river. The *Syriam* will shortly leave Rangoon for China.—*Straits Times*.

<sup>1</sup>The Emperor of Japan has presented Mr. Hall, the British Consul at Kobe, with a pair of cloisonné vases, and M. de Lucy Fossarieu, the French Consul at Kobe, with a pair of bronze vases, in recognition of the services they rendered at the reception of his Majesty by the foreign residents at Kobe last year.

### THE NEW BOUNDARY LINE.

(*Daily Press*, 22nd May.)

The occupation of the town of Shamchun by Great Britain will render necessary a readjustment of the line originally fixed as the division between British and Chinese territory. It is most earnestly to be hoped that the new line will be the one recommended by the Hon. J. H. STEWART LOCKHART in his report on the New Territory. There is a disposition on the part of the public, we believe, to take it for granted that such will be the case, but while the matter still remains in a state of uncertainty it may not be supererogatory to draw attention to the danger of an unsatisfactory boundary being again decided upon. The local branch of the Navy League is understood to have recommended an extension of the territory to the East River, but, as it appears that project is not likely to meet with acceptance, it might be advisable for the committee to submit by telegraph an alternative and modified proposal, based, not on the mere wish to see marked red as much of the map as possible, but on considerations of what is strictly necessary to constitute a satisfactory frontier. The subject should also engage the earnest attention of the China Association.

Mr. LOCKHART in his report said:— "The boundary between two countries, "which leads to least friction, is either a "broad and deep river or the ridges of hills "forming the watersheds of different valleys. "In the San On district there is no broad "river such as would form a suitable "boundary. But there are ridges of hills "which could be utilised for that purpose. "This proposed line, which includes the im- "portant town of Shamchun and the land "to the north and east of Mirs Bay and to "the west of Deep Bay, forms a good "natural boundary, running along the crest "of the hills, is easy of defence, and would "help to check smuggling. It renders un- "necessary the separation of villages "hitherto united, removes all danger of dis- "putes about water rights, and obviates "any interference with the present system "of local self-government, on the support of "which the success of British administra- "in the new territory must to a great extent "depend." Very urgent reasons were ad- "vanced why Shamchun and the whole "of the valley in which it is situated "should be taken over, but as Sham- "chun has now been occupied, and the "necessities of the case been met to that "extent, it is unnecessary to specially refer "to them here.

The point of uncertainty is as to the land to the north and east of Mirs Bay and to the west of Deep Bay. When the expedition set out the other day for Shamchun it was surmised that the town of Sunon, or Nantow, in Taicham Bay was to be occupied, which would have given us the peninsula forming the western shore of Deep Bay, but the surmise unfortunately proved incorrect, and the western shore still remains Chinese. Nor has any movement been made with respect to the land to the north and east of Mirs Bay. It is most desirable that whole of the land bordering on Deep Bay and Mirs Bay, and more especially the latter, should be British and that there should be no divided authority. If one side of each of these bays remains Chinese, we will have troubles similar to those experienced in respect of Kowloon while that place was Chinese. The Native authorities will have facilities for stirring up trouble when it suits their

purpose, gambling establishments will be set up, disorderly characters will find conveniences for evading justice, and friction in various unforeseen ways will arise. A glance at the map will show that the most satisfactory boundary line in the eastern section is that which divides the district of Sunon from that of Kwaishan and which terminates at the cape to the north of Taipung Harbour. In the western section, if it be deemed inadvisable to take in all the territory comprised in the Sunon District, the line should at least be drawn so as to give us full command of the shores of Deep Bay.

#### PEACE NEGOTIATION IN THE PHILIPPINES.

(*Daily Press*, 24th May.)

The news contained in the Manila telegram published in yesterday's issue will have been received with much satisfaction, we think, by the friends both of the Americans and the Filipinos. President McKinley has at last been induced to offer the Filipinos a form of government in which the supreme control is to be retained by America, the President appointing the Governor-General, who selects his own Cabinet, but there is to be an advisory Council elected by the Filipinos, and natives are to be eligible for appointment both as members of the Cabinet and as Judges. This form of government is to be provisional only, pending action by Congress, which body may possibly enlarge the native privileges but is not at all likely to curtail them. The arrangement will probably not prove entirely satisfactory to the Filipinos, who aim at complete autonomy, but the compromise is one which they may accept without loss of dignity. They have made a gallant struggle under adverse conditions, in which they have won the respect of the Americans and of the foreign community of Manila, and they might now, we think, safely leave the full accomplishment of their political aspirations to time and constitutional agitation. Had the Americans been able at the outset to offer what is now conceded the Filipinos would in all probability never have offered armed opposition, and they may fairly be congratulated on having won such a substantial concession. According to the New York correspondent of the *Times*, telegraphing on the 21st April, a change has come over the spirit of the Press in the States. The leading journals of Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore, St. Louis, and San Francisco oppose, or many of them do, the "killing of more Filipinos," urge "pacific adjustment," and protest against "crushing liberty and independence among the Filipinos." It is presumably in response to this trend of public opinion that the present proposals of the President have been made, and the same force may be relied upon to secure a fuller measure of autonomy when time has matured the situation. Meanwhile the retention by America of the direct control of the administration will obviate the danger of internal dissension, which might have caused serious inconvenience to, if it had not entirely wrecked, a purely native republic. It will ensure the maintenance of order, promote public works, encourage the development of the country and the investment of capital, and supply the elements of strength and stability in which a purely native administration might possibly have been found lacking. We are inclined to think that had the Filipinos been granted full autonomy they would not have abused the privilege, for they are an orderly, law-abiding, in-

dustrial, and commercial people, moderately educated and with men of culture amongst them, but it will be a wholesome safeguard to have good order and progress guaranteed by a strong Power like the United States. The Filipinos were originally required to lay down their arms unconditionally before any negotiations could be entered upon, but they are now to be spared that indignity, and are afforded an opportunity of making honourable terms. It is to be hoped that good councils will prevail and that a lamentable war may be brought to a satisfactory termination, honourable to both the parties, and that when the "Glorious Fourth" arrives it may see inaugurated a new era of peace and ever-increasing prosperity in the neighbouring isles.

#### AFFAIRS IN THE PHILIPPINES.

##### PEACE NEGOTIATIONS PROCEEDING.

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE "DAILY PRESS."]

Manila, 22nd May.

Aguinaldo's Commission met the American Commission this morning.

The American Commissioners presented a plan of government which President McKinley, under military powers and pending action by Congress, is ready to establish when the Filipinos lay down their arms.

Under this plan the President appoints the Governor-General, who appoints the Cabinet. The President appoints the Judges. The members of the Cabinet and the Judges may be Americans or Filipinos or both. There is to be a General Advisory Council elected by Filipinos.

##### NEWS FROM THE FILIPINO SIDE.

Hongkong, 22nd May.

From Filipino sources we are informed that the report that General Luna was severely wounded and that General Montenegro was killed in action near Malolos is false. All the Generals, it is asserted, are alive, and the country is as determined as ever to carry on the war until the United States Government recognises the rights of the people. Skirmishes are of daily occurrence in the neighbourhood of San Fernando and Calumpit, resulting generally in a few killed and wounded on both sides. There is little likelihood of surrender in the near future, for the Filipinos consider they are in a good position, as regards supplies, to offer stubborn resistance to the Americans for months to come. If they ever surrender, they say, it will only be after receiving proper guarantees respecting autonomy making for independence under a protectorate, or to *force majeure*. At present the leaders do not consider that there is a sufficient force of Americans in the field to induce them to surrender to *force majeure*.

The recent sending of Filipino officers to endeavour to negotiate an armistice is explained as being due to verbal assurances sent by means of a Filipino resident of Manila to the seat of the Filipino Government that the United States authorities in Washington would assuredly grant the Filipinos the fullest autonomy. This was at the time that the Special Commissioners issued their proclamation of the 4th April. It was owing to the arrival of this emissary and the message he conveyed that General Luna was authorised to send two officers to Manila to confer with General Otis in the hope that he would be induced to give some formal and satisfactory assurance that autonomy would be granted. It being supposed that the American authorities entertain animosity towards Aguinaldo the Filipinos thought peace might be brought about more easily if the envoys came as from Luna rather than from Aguinaldo. General Otis refused to give assurances in writing that autonomy would be granted and told the officers that before discussing terms of peace the Filipinos must make complete and unconditional surrender to him of their arms. The officers returned and preparations for a continuance of the war were renewed. A second attempt to induce General

Otis to give assurances respecting autonomy was equally futile. The Filipinos are therefore determined to continue the struggle.

We take the following items from the *Manila Times*:

GOOD NEWS FOR MANILA RESIDENTS:—  
MAY STAY OUT TILL 8.30.

13th May.

Yesterday afternoon, an order was issued by command of Major General Otis extending the night restriction from 7 to 8.30 p.m. The order, which will take effect from to-night, reads:

Headquarters Department of

the Pacific and

Eighth Army Corps,

General Orders: No. 27.

Manila, P. I., 12th May, 1899.

Paragraph 2, General Orders No. 6, c. s., these headquarters, directing that the inhabitants of Manila confine themselves to their homes after 7 o'clock p.m., is amended to read 8.30 o'clock p.m., after which hour the streets of the city will be cleared by the police.

By Command of Major General OTIS:

THOMAS H. BARRY.

Assistant Adjutant General.

##### FOREIGNERS UP-COUNTRY SAFE.

Mr. Higgins, Manager of the Manila-Dagupan Railway, was able to get through the rebel lines on his trolley and is now in Manila. The rebels, made no objection to his leaving, in fact they issued an order some time ago that all foreigners within their territory must leave within forty-eight hours, but several foreigners declined to comply with the order. Among these, besides Mr. Higgins, were Mr. Clark, manager of Smith, Bell & Co.'s rice mill at Bangbang, Messrs. Carrick (Canadian), and Holmes (American), of Warner, Barnes & Co.'s rice mills at Calumpit. There were also two young Spaniards, Vallinueva, employed on the railway. It is considered probable that the foreigners will not be injured at all, although their position is likely to be somewhat uncomfortable. The fact, however, that the rebels ordered all foreigners to retire and that the foreigners declined to retire and are continuing to remain of their own accord is re-assuring.

##### MCARTHUR STILL AT SAN FERNANDO.

General McArthur's command has not changed its location since reaching San Fernando, and beyond frequent reconnaissance parties there is very little activity. The men are enjoying a few days well earned rest. Many of the regiments have been constantly under fire since February 5th, and the strain is beginning to tell. Yesterday two battalions of the 17th U. S. Infantry were sent out in a special train to Calumpit, and from that place they were to walk twelve miles to San Fernando. It is likely that they will relieve one of the regiments on duty there, probably the Nebraska Volunteers. The health of the entire command is very fair when all things are considered, though during the last two or three days when there has been no need of fighting men, the sick calls have been largely attended.

The scouting parties have developed the enemy in large force on three sides of the town. On the left of the railroad there is a very strong line of trenches that have been recently constructed along the edge of a bamboo ridge. They run parallel to the old San Fernando trenches that are now occupied by the Americans and contain a large force of men.

The strongest line of defense extends in the direction of Mexico on the road to San Isidro, where Aguinaldo is now holding his congress. Although this large force camps around the city there has not been a single shot fired by either side in four days. Both armies seem content to call a halt for a short time.

By a peculiar circumstance General McArthur is now occupying as his headquarters a house owned by a wealthy Filipino, who in early days was lavish in his entertainment of American officers. Major Bell, Captain Russell, and Major Strong have been among his guests.

Generals Hale and Wheaton are both quartered in comfortable houses that show many evidences of the wealth and intelligence of the former occupants. A library of several hundred volumes has been found in one place, and another boasts a splendid set of china and cut glassware.

Altogether the men are more comfortably and pleasantly situated than at any time since the campaign began.

Chinamen are beginning to come back in large numbers and follow their old pursuit of looting. Two or three severe punishments do not seem to have the slightest effect.

**NEWS OF THE NORTH LINES. GUNBOATS OPERATING ON THE RIO GRANDE.**

Two troops of the 4th Cavalry, one mounted on the big American horses and the other on ponies, are stationed near Apalit, about midway between San Fernando and Calumpit. As the natives are beginning to come back in large numbers it is necessary to protect the long road used for bringing up supplies. As usual the natives claim to be amigos, but the bull-carts have more than once been shot at from native houses.

The experiment of travelling by night has proved more successful than working during the heat of the day. It is possible to make the trip at night in about seven hours, and the bulls stand the work comparatively well, but in the daytime they suffer keenly, frequently frothing at the mouth and lolling their tongues out. Three carcasses stretched along the side of the road point out a lesson to the men that the carabaos cannot be pushed too far without water. Fortunately the rain has been very light and the road is in good condition, except in a few places where it is necessary to go into the fields in order to avoid trenches and a number of sharp-staked pitfalls that were designed to disturb the cavalry.

The gunboats have already succeeded in reaching Guagua without much difficulty, and if General McArthur can open communication over the short distance between that place and San Fernando, the problem of supplying the army will be very much simplified. At the present rate of bringing up supplies, the men eat up rations almost as quickly as they are received, thus leaving no stores to last through an advance. By using the water route large quantities can be transported in a short time.

The Pasig river, on which Guagua is situated, has at this time, the low season, from twenty-five to sixty feet of water, which great depth would permit the passage of ocean steamers. However the water near the mouth of the river is much more shallow, owing to a bar and delta.

Yesterday morning Captain Grant succeeded in passing under the bridge across the Rio Grande at Calumpit with the *Laguna de Bay* and *Covadonga*. There is plenty of water for several miles beyond Calumpit and it is likely that the gunboats will go up the river and co-operate with General Lawton in the vicinity of Baluag. The natives have a wholesome respect and fear for Captain Grant and his little fresh water navy, and if the plan suggested is feasible the river and land forces working together should be productive of the best results.

**RAILROAD RAPIDLY PROGRESSING.**

The work of repairing the railroad is being pushed with all possible haste. The track has been laid almost half the distance from the Bagbag River to Calumpit, and on the Rio Grande bridge at Calumpit there only remains about 60 feet of iron work to enable the train to pass over it. The bridge across the Bagbag river where the steel span was dropped, is causing the most delay. It is impossible to raise the span with the machinery available, and timbers are being sunk on which to construct a support for the rails. As the mud on the river bottom is very soft and yields most readily, it is necessary to go to a great depth before bed rock is reached. The superintendent stated that he expected to run trains through to the San Fernando bridge in about ten or twelve days. This will be a most welcome change in all branches, as the troops must at present make a twelve mile march before reaching San Fernando.

Captain Randolph with a company of the 3rd U.S. Artillery is still in command at the Bagbag bridge, and will also take charge of the Calumpit district as soon as the 9th Infantry, now at the latter place are relieved.

Life along the river is far more pleasant than ordinary patrol duty. Several canoes and catamarans have been found, and every afternoon races are held. As a large amount of money has been unearthed by the soldiers, hidden away

in various places, the camp is not lacking in silver, and the events are hotly contested.

**SHARP FIGHT ON THE PAMPANGA RIVER—AMERICAN GUNBOATS GIVE THE REBELS A HOT TIME.**

15th May.

Yesterday morning the gunboats *Laguna de Bay* and *Covadonga*, under command of Captain Grant, went up the northern branch of the Rio Grande de Pampanga about three and a half miles, towards the town of San Luis. They encountered a heavy force of insurgents on both sides of the river, who did not open fire upon the boats until within close range. The boats advanced in the face of an extremely hot fire, and when almost alongside the trenches opened up a galling fire with every available gun, and killed twenty insurgents and wounded many others. During the battle, Sergeant Young of the Utah Battery, was killed by a chance bullet from an insurgent gun through the casemate, and a private of the Utah Battery was also wounded.

It is believed that to-day a strong force of Americans will be sent in this direction to open up communications with General Lawton at San Miguel de Mayumo.

**INSURGENTS DRIVEN FROM SAN MIGUEL.**

Saturday afternoon ten scouts, under the leadership of Captain Young, the veteran civilian scout who has been doing most of the advance work for General Lawton, entered the town of San Miguel de Mayumo, and found it almost deserted. They ran up against a force of 200 insurgents and drove them out beyond the limits of San Miguel. During the fracas, Captain Young and another of the scouts were wounded and brought into the hospital last night.

The developments at San Miguel de Mayumo will be a great surprise to many, as it was a boasted rebel stronghold, and a month ago it was reported that a heavy force would defend the place, and also that 400 of the Spanish prisoners were quartered there, as well as 1,500 wounded Filipino soldiers, who were convalescing in the hospitals at that point. San Miguel de Mayumo is a noted health resort, is beautifully located on the side of the mountains, and boasts of several magnificent mineral springs, whose curative powers are famous throughout the islands.

San Miguel de Mayumo is said to have 20,418 inhabitants, according to the last census, and the hills and mountains in its immediate vicinity contain rich iron deposits.

**GREGORIO PILAR ASKS FOR A MILITARY COMMISSION.**

On Saturday afternoon Lieut. Reyes, the representative of General Gregorio Pilar, came into Manila to offer a proposition from his superior to General Otis. Early in the morning the officer, accompanied by his orderly, passed into the American lines, near San Ildefonso, under a white flag, and was conducted to the headquarters of General Lawton. He stated that he came to ask, in the name of General Pilar, for permission to pass some military commissioners through the lines so that they might confer with the American Commission now in Manila. The act was apparently sanctioned by Aguinaldo. General Lawton sent the two men to Manila, accompanied by Captain Sewell, who took Lieut. Reyes before General Otis.

There is no doubt that the Filipinos realize that they can hope for no recognition of any of their officers in a civil capacity, and hence they have placed the Commissioners on a military basis.

General Otis replied that the Americans were in the habit of passing white flag parties through the lines without molesting them and that he saw no reason for a special permission. However, he proposed to leave the matter in the hands of General Lawton, whose advance is opposed by Gregorio Pilar.

Captain Sewell took his visitor away on the afternoon train, which was held over for their accommodation. At the depot Lieutenant Reyes was met by his wife and friends, and for a few minutes there was a family gathering that was greatly appreciated.

**DOINGS BEYOND THE LINES. NEWS FROM PARANAQUE AND IMUS.**

News has been received from the south of Manila to the effect that the natives in the

vicinity of Paranaque and Imus, both of which are strongholds (P), are in a rather bad way. Food is scarce and daily drill without a foe to fight is somewhat discouraging work. It takes the combined efforts of the officers to hold the army together and the task is fast becoming more difficult.

The rainy season is just approaching and those who wish to raise crops must take advantage of the time to plough and plant. The rebel general has wisely taken the matter in hand and let certain soldiers return to their homes and prepare for the coming season. In this way it is hoped that the people can be supplied during next year.

Private Coates, of Company K, 1st California Volunteers, is reported alive and well. A short ago he was taken to Batangas. The natives say that two other Americans who were taken prisoners committed suicide at Bacoor, Aguinaldo's old headquarters. If they are dead it is more than likely that they were killed and the suicide story is merely a blind.

Marian Trias is the general commanding the troops in this section. He was formerly a member of the Cabinet and had his headquarters at San Francisco de Malabon. It is stated that Aguinaldo wrote to Trias asking his opinion on the situation and that the latter advised surrender or at least some arrangement for the cessation of hostilities. Trias is a well bred Tagalog, was educated at the college at Manila, and always has taken a great interest in the affairs of his people. Before the outbreak he was a keen student of American history and politics.

**NFWS FROM CEBU.**

Cebu, 6th May.

The peaceable condition of affairs in this island continues undisturbed and everything is proceeding harmoniously. As a natural consequence, news—genuine news—is very scarce, and it will be difficult, or rather impossible, to get it even for the love of money. However, I cannot miss reporting an incident which is of special significance. President Flores, of the native government, accompanied by the high officials and the wealthy element, visited the cruiser "Boston" a few days ago in response to an invitation of the captain, who had prepared a naval display for their benefit. The visitors greatly admired the manœuvres and were particularly impressed by the work of a landing party, with Hotchkiss guns, which was done rapidly and without a hitch of any sort. The visitors were entertained on board in characteristic American fashion.

**ADMIRAL DEWEY IN HONGKONG.**

After an absence of over 12 months spent in the enervating climate of the Philippines Admiral Dewey finds himself once more in Hongkong, where he has called on his way home via the Suez Canal.

It was about half-past eight on Tuesday morning when the *Olympia* saluted the port, and about an hour afterwards an aide-de-camp from the cruiser made his way to the American Consulate, and it was arranged that the Admiral should land at eleven o'clock.

Consul-General Wildman went on board the *Olympia* at half-past ten, being received with the salute due to his rank, and shortly afterwards accompanied the Admiral and Captain Lamberton and Lieutenant Brumby ashore.

The Admiral was received by a guard of honour composed of about 70 members of the Royal Welch Regiment, with the band, regimental colours, and the regimental goat, Captain Bancraft being in command. The guard presented arms and the band struck up with "The Star-spangled banner."

The Admiral went straight to Government House, where he was received by Sir Henry Blake. His Excellency invited the Admiral to reside at Government House during his stay here, but the Admiral expressed his regret at his inability to accept this kind offer, the state of his health necessitating his spending the short time—about ten days—he will remain with us at the Peak.

From Government House the Admiral went to Headquarters, where he was received

by H.E. Major-General Gascoigne, and he subsequently called upon Commodore Powell.

The *Olympia* will dock here and will then proceed leisurely home, stopping at several of the Mediterranean ports *en route* in order to give the men a little holiday after their nearly two years' cruise.

On account of his health the Admiral has had to decline the Governor's invitation to be present at the dinner given at Government House in honour of the Queen's birthday. It is to be hoped, however, that before he leaves us he will feel himself well enough to go about a little.

Admiral Dewey took up his residence at the Peak Hotel on Wednesday. Up to now he has not felt well enough to go about.

#### THE QUEEN'S BIRTHDAY CELEBRATION.

Wednesday, May 24th, being the 80th anniversary of the birth of Her Majesty the Queen the day was celebrated in the usual manner in Hongkong. The banks and insurance offices were closed the whole day, and most of the other European business houses closed earlier than usual. The ships in the harbour were gaily decorated, and at noon a royal salute was fired.

Later on the troops paraded at Happy Valley. They made a brave show and were heartily cheered as they marched past by the spectators, who, notwithstanding two or three sharp showers, stayed to see the review through. H.E. Major-General Gascoigne and his staff were early on the scene, and by six o'clock, when H.E. the Governor, wearing his full uniform, rode up, all was in readiness. His Excellency was received with a general salute, after which the firing of the royal salute was at once commenced, the Blue-jackets, Volunteers, and Asiatic Artillery each firing seven shots, a *je de joie* being fired and a strain or two of the National Anthem being played after each section had done their work. The march past then took place and in little more than half-an-hour from the arrival of the Governor the return to the barracks was commenced.

In the evening His Excellency gave a dinner at Government House in honour of the occasion.

#### HONGKONG SANITARY BOARD.

On 25th May a meeting of the Hongkong Sanitary Board was held. The President (Dr. J. M. Atkinson, Principal Civil Medical Officer) occupied the chair, and there were also present the Vice-President (the Hon. F. H. May, Captain Superintendent of Police), the Hon. R. D. Ormsby (Director of Public Works), Mr. A. W. Brewin (Acting Registrar-General), Mr. E. Osborne, Dr. Clark (Medical Officer of Health), and Mr. J. W. Duggan (secretary).

#### QUARTERLY INSPECTIONS.

The VICE-PRESIDENT, in pursuance of notice, proposed.—"That a committee of the board consisting of the Director of Public Works, the Acting Registrar General, and Mr. Edward Osborne, be appointed to make quarterly inspections of such of the health districts as they may select, and to report the results of their inspections to the board." He said he did not wish in any way to infer or imply that their staff of sanitary inspectors was not sufficiently supervised by their industrious Medical Officer of Health, but he thought that the Board itself ought really to have some practical knowledge of the condition of the city, and especially of the insides of the domestic dwellings in the city. Such information could only be gained by actual inspection of premises. He was aware that the gentlemen whose names he had taken the liberty to include in the resolution had a great deal of work on their hands, like they all had, but he trusted that that would not stand in the way of the resolution being favourably entertained by the board.

Dr. CLARK, in seconding, said that of course the members of the board fully understood that it was impossible for one man to exercise supervision over the large staff which the board now had under its control, and if members of the board would assist in a very small way in personally inspecting some houses and keeping an eye on the work of the sanitary inspectors he thought the sanitation of the colony would

go on and sanitary work generally would proceed more smoothly perhaps than in the past.

Mr. OSBORNE said he should be very happy as far as he could to assist in carrying out the resolution. He suggested that the Secretary be instructed to arrange a course of inspections so that the matter might not be forgotten.

The Hon. R. D. ORMSBY thought that in this matter they must to a great extent trust to their excellent Medical Officer of Health keeping his men up to the mark, but if he thought he could be assisted by surprise visits to certain districts occasionally he should be happy to do his part in the matter.

The resolution was carried.

#### APPLICATIONS FOR WATER CLOSETS.

Two applications were received for permission to erect water and trough closets in a new building on the Praya Reclamation and in the Union Church Yard respectively.

The first application was from Mr. Chater, who also applied for permission to erect water and trough closets at his offices in Victoria Buildings.

The Hon. R. D. ORMSBY proposed that the application of Mr. Chater with regard to the block of buildings which are being erected south of Queen's Buildings should be granted, pointing out that whilst some 109,500 gallons of water per year would be consumed they had just added a reservoir which increased the water supply of the colony by 30,000,000 gallons per year.

The VICE-PRESIDENT seconded.

Dr. CLARK, who had voted against granting the application, said that while he had no great objection to the water-closets he had to the trough closets, and pointed out that the latter used a considerable quantity of water. He proposed as an amendment that the application be granted as regarded the water closets but not as regarded the trough closets.

Mr. OSBORNE said he had had experience of these trough water-closets, and he must say that it was not the same as that of the Medical Officer of Health. They were an immense improvement on the ordinary bucket system.

In view of the remarks of the Medical Officer of Health the VICE-PRESIDENT seconded the amendment. It was ultimately decided, however, to postpone the matter until the next meeting.

The Hon. R. D. ORMSBY proposed and Mr. OSBORNE seconded the application as to the Victoria Buildings.

The mover and seconder and the President voted for and the other three members against. The President gave his casting vote in favour, so that the resolution was carried.

The other application was refused, on the motion of the VICE-PRESIDENT, seconded by Dr. CLARK, on the ground that the building did not come within the category of those allowed by the board to have water-closets.

#### THE RECEPTION OF PLAGUE PATIENTS AT TUNG WAH HOSPITAL.

Mr. Ho Tung, Chairman of the Tung Wah Hospital, wrote as follows to the Colonial Secretary on May 13th:—

"As the plague appears to have been on the increase during the past fortnight, the directors of the Tung Wah Hospital are desirous of establishing a branch hospital at the earliest opportunity at Kennedy town by making similar arrangements as in former years.

"I, therefore, beg to apply that permission be granted to the Tung Wah Hospital to utilize the old mat-shed at Kennedytown in the same way as before, which, as you are aware, is the property of the Government.

"I may mention that both Mr. Brewin and Dr. Clark have been interviewed respecting this matter, and they were pleased with the suggestion of the directors.

"As this matter is urgent I shall feel greatly obliged if you will kindly favour me with a reply this afternoon if possible."

The Board approved of the proposal.

#### THE LIGHTING OF THE CENTRAL MARKET.

A further report on the lighting of the Central Market was submitted.

Dr. Clark minuted:—"The re-painting and cleansing of the Central Market is now completed by the P.W.D., and the general lighting

of the place appears to me to be adequate. I would strongly recommend the absolute prohibition of the smoking flare lamps, which are used mostly, it seems, at the fish stalls, as they will soon soil the new paint work and render the place dark if permitted to continue. I see no objection to the use by the stallholders of lamps with chimneys. In fact such are necessary for the making up of books and accounts in the stalls, as many of them are covered in at the top with baskets, cases, etc."

Mr. Ladds (Colonial Veterinary Surgeon) minuted—"Although the Central Market has been painted and whitewashed, I still maintain that it is most inefficiently lighted, nor do I see how it can be improved except by the addition of more electric lights or by the adoption of gas as previously recommended by me."

It was decided that the Hon. R. D. Ormsby and Mr. Brewin should visit the market and report on the matter.

#### THE CHIEF INSPECTOR OF NUISANCES.

A despatch dated April 14th was submitted from the Right Hon. J. Chamberlain to the effect that, on the recommendation of Mr. O. Chadwick, he had selected Mr. J. H. Dandy, recently employed in the Public Health Department of the Corporation of Liverpool, for appointment as Chief Inspector of Nuisances, Hongkong.

#### THE PLAGUE AT TAINAN.

A report from the British Consulate at Tainan showed that from April 25th to May 1st there had been 107 cases of plague reported, the deaths numbering 113 and the recoveries 51. From January 7th to May 1st 1,632 cases were reported, the deaths numbering 1,270 and the recoveries 243.

#### HONGKONG MORTALITY STATISTICS.

The Hongkong mortality returns showed the death rate for the week ended May 6th to be 30.21, against 24.0 for the previous week and 34.41 for the corresponding week last year. The rate for the following week was 33.5 against 45.5

#### THE MUTUAL STORE EMBEZZLEMENT CASE.

At the Magistracy on the 23rd May, before Mr. T. Sercombe Smith, Reginald Hopkins was charged on remand with embezzling \$1,000, belonging to the proprietors of the Mutual Stores.

Mr. Hastings appeared for the prosecution, defendant being undefended.

Evidence having been given by Mr. Hurley, who had examined the books of the firm, the case was further adjourned.

#### FRAUDULENT EMIGRATION TO THE UNITED STATES.

The Acting Registrar General, Mr. A. W. Brewin, in his report for last year, says:

The issue of these certificates (certificates of identity issued to Chinese proceeding to the United States) has entailed a great deal of work on this department. The prospect of going to the United States was so inviting that people were willing to pay large sums to get there. Frauds of all kinds were attempted and a syndicate was formed which guaranteed to pass applicants through safely on payment of \$400. Independent brokers made as much as \$100 on each certificate, and sureties received thirty or forty dollars.

On taking over the work of Registrar-General, I found that applicants were only required to show that they were "other than labourers." I thought that more was necessary and required that they should also prove that they were what they alleged themselves to be. It quickly followed that applicants, who had until then been posing as merchants, now appeared as accountants. When that device failed, they sank to the position of shroffs, and when this proved untenable, they called themselves salesmen or shop-assistants. It has now been laid down that only those who belong to the specifically named exempt classes, viz.:—officials, teachers, students, merchants, or travellers for curiosity or pleasure, can claim a right of entry. This has relieved this office of a great deal of work and the only difficulty remaining is the interpretation of the terms.

In order that the Registrar-General may have an opportunity of testing the truth of their

statements, applicants have to reside six months in the Colony before their applications will be entertained.

A bond for \$500 is still demanded, but is of no practical use, as the Registrar-General has never received the authoritative information necessary to enable him to enforce it, although it is known that several persons in possession of certificates issued by the Registrar-General have been refused admission.

506 certificates were issued during the year as against 705 in 1897. The number issued in the first quarter was 246, in the second, 103, in the third, 127, and in the last, 37.

#### INCREASED COST OF LIVING.

Mr. A. W. Brewin, Acting Registrar General, in his report for last year, says in reference to District Watchmen:—

In April an allowance of \$2.00 a month was made to each watchman on account of the scarcity, almost approaching to famine, which prevailed in the spring and summer. This allowance is still continued as the Committee thinks that the increased cost of living in Hongkong necessitates an increase of pay. Comparing prices with those of two years ago firewood has risen about 35 per cent., oil 30, pork 4, fish 60, and vegetables 100; whilst the rents of Chinese tenement houses in Victoria have risen at least 20 per cent. The increased cost of living is also, I believe, the reason for the number of resignations in the Force in the years 1897 and 1898. These amounted to 27, whilst in the three preceding years there were only 8.

#### THE LATE CAPTAIN CLEGG.

A correspondent sends us the following obituary notice of the late Captain T. Clegg, whose death will be deeply regretted by a wide circle of friends:—

Capt. Tommy Clegg, who died at Swatow on the 18th inst. at 3 p.m., was probably the best known and most popular Commander on the China Coast. He entered the service of the China Navigation Co. in 1878, as chief officer of their then new steamer the *Wenchow*, was promoted to command shortly after arrival out here, and, since then, during the last twenty years, has had a singularly successful career in their service, in various ships and various trades. He was of an extremely happy genial disposition, brimming over with fun and merriment, the life and soul of any party, and absolutely without an enemy in the world. Of his ability, his unbroken record is sufficient testimony, and of his untiring kindness and generosity one cannot speak too highly. Poor Tommy was one of the landmarks of China; he might have been described as the nautical Yorick whose jokes were "wont to set the table in a roar." He will be missed greatly, and it will be long before his happy laugh, ready wit, and kindly ways pass from our memory, for like another Tom, was

... his nature kind and soft.  
Faithful below he did his duty,  
And now he's gone aloft.

Farewell, dear Tommy, safe in port at last!  
Life's work well done and every danger past.  
Safe moored in heaven, you've found a friendly shore,  
Where dread typhoons and storms can rage no more.  
Beloved by all you knew, both far and wide,  
Who strive in vain th' unwonted tear to hide,  
No more your cheery laugh falls on our ear,  
No more your gen'rous heart bids shadows clear.  
Liberal and kind, would we the Fates could beg  
To choose again, but spare us Tommy Clegg.

A German Choral Society has been established in Shanghai, under the directorship of Professor Sternberg, and its first Concert will be given at the Masonic Hall on the 25th inst. The aim of this new society, which is already composed of 20 ladies and an equal number of gentlemen, is to practise and to introduce from time to time German compositions. The members are divided into active and honorary, the subscription being \$6 per annum. The honorary secretary is Mr. Carl Bickle.—*N. C. Daily News.*

#### THE PLAGUE.

The following return shows the number of cases of plague that have occurred in each week from the beginning of the year:—

WEEK ENDED.	CASES.	DEATHS.
January 21	1	1
March 4	5	5
" 11	6	5
" 18	6	6
" 25	3	3
April 1	7	7
" 8	19	16
" 15	10	4
" 22	31	31
" 29	28	34
May 6	64	52
" 13	89	69
" 20	87	70
	356	303

During the twenty-four hours ended at noon on the 21st May there were 10 cases and 8 deaths, and during the twenty-four hours ended at noon yesterday 21 cases and 17 deaths.

#### CHARGE OF OBTAINING GOODS BY FALSE PRETENCES.

##### MORRIS E. MICHAEL IN THE BOX.

At the Magistracy on the 22nd May, before Mr. T. Sercombe Smith, Morris E. Michael, alias Bennett, who was described as a broker, was charged with obtaining goods by false pretences.

Cassim Mahomed said he kept a draper's and milliner's shop at 7, Peel street. On Saturday afternoon about three o'clock defendant came into the shop with a sample of plush and said he wanted to buy one or two pieces. Witness showed him some plush, upon which defendant said, "I do not want any plush, show me some silk; I want to buy silk." Witness produced the silks in court and showed them to defendant. A bargain was struck for \$182.50. Defendant asked for pen and ink. At this time Sergeant Collett and his wife came into the shop. Witness went out of the shop with the Sergeant, who told him to be careful in dealing with defendant. When witness returned into the shop defendant had finished writing the compradore order produced and handed it to him. He asked defendant where he could get the money, and defendant replied at the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank. Witness said, "To-day is Saturday, I cannot go now." Defendant replied, "It does not matter. You can go any day—Monday or Tuesday—and get the money." A man named A. K. Fukeera was in the shop at the time. Witness consulted him about the order. Fukeera said he believed the order was no good, adding, "I would keep it and find out. If it is no good I would charge him." This was said in defendant's hearing and presence. Defendant then snatched the order out of Fukeera's hand and tore it, part remaining with Fukeera and part going into defendant's hand. Witness seized defendant by the collar. Defendant resisted, but witness did not let go. Defendant delivered up the part of the compradore's order which he had and went away.

In answer to defendant, witness said—You did not hand me the compradore's order on condition it should be cashed in a few days' time. I kept the compradore's order because I suspected that something was wrong. I had to find out whether it was good or bad before I could arrest you. You showed me your compradore order book and asked, "Why are you afraid? I have written so many other orders." You did not tell me you had no money. A. K. Fukeera told me the order was false after you had left.

Lau Wei Chuen, Compradore at the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank, said defendant had no account with him or with the Bank. He did not issue books like the one produced; neither did the Bank. The book produced was a forgery. He had not cashed any of the other orders in the book.

In answer to defendant witness said—You did not come to me some time ago and want to arrange with me about giving compradore orders. I did not tell you I only made such business arrangements with the Chinese and that you would have to arrange with the Bank.

Detective-Sergeant Collett said defendant was already under arrest on a charge of assault when this charge was made.

Chief Detective-Inspector Hanson asked for a remand so that other cases against defendant might be worked up, but

His Worship did not think a remand was necessary.

On being informed that he would be committed for trial and being asked if he had anything to say, defendant said—On the 20th inst., at 2 p.m., I went to the shop of Cassim Mahomed and Company. I asked for some silk. First witness was not there. Another man was there. I believe it was first witness's partner. He showed me some silk. I bargained for the price. While doing so first witness came in, and I bargained again with him. He let me have two pieces of silk and five pieces of flowered silk for \$182.50 on condition that he gave it me for \$18 less that I might sell it and make that profit. I asked him if he would like to have a receipt or a forward compradore order, and he replied that he would like a written compradore order. Before writing it I told him I had no money and that I was giving him the order as a receipt only until I sold the goods and forwarded him the money. He agreed to these terms. I wrote out the order and handed it to him. He went up stairs and then came back again and told me his friend said the order was no good. I said, "If that is the case return it to me and I will come back again and give you the money for the goods and take them away." He refused to do this. He took the order from his pocket and handed it over to his partner. While he was doing so I went down to go out. They thought I was going to snatch the order and the two men tore it between them. I told them they should return me the compradore order, as I was not taking delivery of the goods, but he refused to return it. I attempted to call a constable, but he called me back again and said, "Why are you frightened? We are not going to cash this order at all. As you say you have no money in the Bank how can we cash it?" I replied, "I do not care. I want my compradore order back again." He said, "This order is to be kept as security till you come back and take delivery of the goods. If you are not coming back again we shall hand you over to the police, as the goods you have bought are put in your account and we cannot take them back again." Then I left the shop and heard nothing about it until last night, when I was arrested on this charge.

Defendant was committed for trial, bail being allowed on condition that \$500 was deposited.

#### THE "STAR" FERRY CO., LIMITED.

The following is the report for presentation to shareholders at the first ordinary annual meeting, to be held at the Company's Office, No. 4, Praya Central, at noon on the 30th May:—

The Directors have the pleasure to submit to shareholders their report with a statement of accounts for the year ending 30th April, 1899.

##### ACCOUNTS.

The nett earnings of the boats after paying all working expenses were \$24,122.18.

The nett amount at credit of profit and loss account after paying for repairs was \$16,051.81 which with the approval of shareholders it is proposed to appropriate as follows:—

Directors and Auditor's Fees	... \$1,000.00
Dividend of 10 per cent. on paid up	7,500.00
Capital	2,000.00
Transfer to Reserve Fund	5,000.00
Write off Goodwill	551.81
Carry forward to new account	
	\$16,051.81

##### BUSINESS.

On the 1st May, 1898, the Company acquired and carried on the business of the Kowloon Ferry from Mr. Dorabjee Nowrojee with the following boats:—

Morning Star, (since sold)

Guiding Star (Double Ender)

Evening Star

Morning Star (Double Ender) Building

Rising Star

On 17th November last the new "Morning Star" commenced running and subsequently the old "Morning Star" was sold.

The traffic both to and from Kowloon has shewn steady development throughout the year.

## DIRECTORS.

Mr. A. Haupt, Mr. C. S. Sharp and Mr. E. S. Whealler retire in accordance with the Articles of Association. Mr. E. S. Whealler being eligible offers himself for re-election.

Mr. A. Haupt and Mr. C. S. Sharp having resigned, their places have been taken respectively by the Hon. C. P. Chater, C.M.G., and Mr. P. Sachse, and the appointments of these gentlemen require confirmation.

## AUDITOR.

Mr. W. H. Potts has audited the Accounts now presented and the Directors recommend him for re-election.

E. S. WHEALLER,  
Chairman.

Hongkong, 17th May, 1899.

## BALANCE SHEET, 31ST DECEMBER, 1899.

LIABILITIES.	\$	c.
To capital—		
10,000 shares at \$10 each (\$7.50 paid-up)	75,000.00	
2,000 00		
To reserve fund .....	18,464.28	
To accounts payable .....	551.81	
To balance of profit and loss account .....		
	\$96,016.09	
ASSETS.	\$	c.
By 4 ferry boats .....	73,455.00	
By amount paid for goodwill .....	\$15,000	
By less amount written off .....	5,000	
	10,000.00	
By cash in hand .....	100.00	
By Hongkong and Shanghai Bank .....	11,759.41	
By accounts receivable .....	701.68	
	\$96,016.09	
PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT.	\$	c.
To repairs and alterations to boats .....	8,992.19	
To balance appropriated as follows—		
Directors' and auditor's fees .....	\$1,000.00	
Dividend of 75 cents per share .....	7,500.00	
Transferred to reserve fund .....	2,000.00	
Written off goodwill .....	5,000.00	
Carried forward to new account .....	551.81	
	16,051.81	
	\$25,044.00	
By net earnings of boats .....	\$24,122.18	
By interest .....	326.04	
By scrip fees .....	53.00	
By profit on sale of old "Morning Star" .....	532.78	
	\$25,044.00	
RESERVE FUND.	\$	c.
To balance .....	2,000.00	
By transfer from profit and loss account .....	2,000.00	

## THE KWEISHAN REBELLION.

The rebellion which was recently reported to have broken out in the Kweishan district has, we learn, been suppressed. The city of Lukfong, which was captured by the rebels, has been retaken by the Government troops, and the dispersed rebels have taken refuge in the hills.

## M. DOUMER'S VISIT TO THE FRONTIER.

## THE FRENCH SPHERE OF INFLUENCE.

In a note referring to the movements of M. Doumer, Governor-General of French Indo-China, the *Courrier de Saigon* says:—

After having disposed of urgent business at Hanoi he will proceed to Laokai and the Chinese frontier. He will be met there by Marshal Sou and several high functionaries delegated by the Tsungli Yamen to arrange with him certain important questions relative to the penetration of Yunnan by French railways and to our sphere of influence in South China. It is believed in political circles that this journey will have a considerable effect and that important advantages for France will result from it.

In the Supreme Court at Shanghai, on the 16th May, Andrew Ganacopoulos, lately employed as quartermaster on the P. & O. steamer *Ballarat*, was convicted of feloniously stabbing Alfred Thomas Cornell and Percy George Potter, able seamen of H.M.S. *Bonaventure*, outside the Globe Hotel, Yangkingpang Creek, on the 19th April with intent then and thereby to do them some grievous bodily harm. He was sentenced to one year's hard labour.

## PUNJOM MINING CO., LIMITED.

The following is the Manager's report for April:—

## JALIS.

August Shaft. Level No. 3 (200 foot Level).—The long drive northerly at this level was extended west off north 6ft., when it was stopped, the rock being very hard and nothing payable or of sufficient promise to seem to warrant continuing it showing.

Prospecting Winze No. 1.—Drives from this winze were continued 7 feet in several directions and winze from one of these drives 3 ft., following ore as much as possible, but it was much twisted about and broken up and nowhere continuous here, hence work was stopped at these places. About 30 tons of low grade ore was stopped from above these drives, but not yet milled.

Prospecting Winze No. 3.—Drive from this winze was extended easterly 5ft., mostly in very low grade ore which practically all cut out, hence work was stopped at this place.

## TANKONG.

Surface.—An open cut, large enough for a cart road, was started here and out in 62ft. near to and a very little above adit levels, to facilitate mixing the ore developed by these adit levels above its level. This cut will have but a few feet further to go to cut this ore body.

Level No. 1 (50 feet Level). Crosscut.—I have designated the lode cut herein, per my report for March, as Lode No. 2, to distinguish it from the Lode Level No. 1 was first driven on and Level No. 2 is driving on, which I have called Lode No. 1.

This was extended north-westerly 11 feet, when it was stopped to start an uprise and drives on the lode here. The footwall turned almost flat in this drive and had not been cut through yet in the top of it, where it was temporarily stopped, the lode therein now showing some 27 feet thick.

Uprise from crosscut.—This was started from crosscut, 60 feet from Drive on Lode No. 1, and put up 23 feet in Lode No. 2, all in ore averaging about 17 dwts. gold per ton.

North Drive.—This was started from crosscut at same point as uprise, and driven 11 ft., when it was stopped temporarily to enable better progress to be made with uprise and South Drive. A good part of it is in the footwall of the lode. Driving it will be resumed as soon as practicable, on the lode.

South Drive.—This was started from crosscut at same point as uprise and drive 23 feet. It is all in Lode No. 2. There is some mullock-like ore in this drive of a somewhat lower grade than this ore in the uprise, but I think it likely the same ore had in the uprise will be found in other parts of the lode here.

As the lode is much larger than the drive at this point it is only partially developed by the drive and how large or of what grade it may be as a whole I cannot yet tell.

I will crosscut the lode to further develop it from this drive, soon.

Practically everything from this drive, the Uprise and South Drive and the crosscut, where it is in the lode, has been and is being sent to the mill and I figure is paying fairly well. The principal part of its values being in concentrates I cannot estimate just what results are being obtained from this ore until they are treated or sold.

Level No. 2. West Drive.—This was extended 24ft. on Lode No. 1. It shows some 3ft. to 4ft. thick and fairly well defined, but of very low grade.

## MANIK.

Surface prospecting and mining was continued here, but without any good results. The ore got milled but a little less than 2 dwts. per ton, gold and no permanent or promising ore body found.

Adit Drive Connecting with Shaft.—This was extended 45ft. but without any good results.

## SELANGO.

Cleaning out old workings here was continued but slow progress made as it is practicable to work only a few men to advantage. No developments to amount to anything as yet.

## SWAH.

No. 2 Drive.—Drive west from this was extended 18 feet and drive east 13 feet, when

they were stopped, nothing of value or promise being developed by them.

No. 3 Cutting.—This was started towards what appears on the surface may be a lode, and was cut 39 feet, not being yet far enough to develop what it is being put in to show.

Considerable other surface prospecting was continued to be done here and some payable ore found, but no lode, determined in place, yet located.

Some ore could be got from this place that would pay to mine and mill, but it is impracticable to transport it to the mill at present. 13 tons were brought in and milled to test it, which yielded about 6 dwts. gold per ton.

## GUBAU.

A little prospecting along the line of reef was continued here, but nothing of value or promise found. As soon as winding engine is erected development will be pushed at this place.

## GENERAL PROSPECTING.

Some prospecting over our territory and considerable prospecting development work has been done but without as yet proving anything new of value.

## REDUCTION WORKS.

Mill, 22 Stamps.—These were run equal to 24½ full days and one concentrator 5 days. The short time the stamps were run was owing to lack of water for power and my not thinking it advisable to burn wood for power to treat low grade "headings." When concentrator was erected so I could treat Tankong ore, steam auxiliary power was used.

Ore treated for product as follows:—

	Amal-	Bullion	Concen-
	Tons.	gam	trated
	ozs.	ozs.	tons.
Headings...	2,008.4	277.75	113.22
Swah .....	13.	9.50	3.87
Manik .....	117.	26.75	10.90
Tankong ...	18.	3.80	*3
	52.5	29.25	11.92
			†5
	2,208.9	347.05	141.86
18 tons Tankong ore yielding 3 tons concentrates per above was treated before concentrator was erected and 52.5 tons Tankong ore yielding 5 tons concentrates, after it was erected, and concentrates saved by it.			8

18 tons Tankong ore yielding 3 tons concentrates per above was treated before concentrator was erected and 52.5 tons Tankong ore yielding 5 tons concentrates, after it was erected, and concentrates saved by it.

Cyanide Works.—But little work was done here because of lack of water power, and no clean up was made.

## GENERAL.

Water Power.—This has been insufficient on account of lack of rainfall.

Rainfall.—3.21 inches at manager's house.

Buildings.—Construction of European residence at Bukit Sarong section was completed. Some slight additions made to mill and repairs on other buildings.

Machinery.—The erection of winding engine at Gubau progressing, though slowly. Wilfley concentrator erected at mill.

Health.—This has been good with Europeans, but considerable sickness among Asiatics.

\* Assay value £17 4s. 3d. per ton.

† Assay value £5 17s. 10d. per ton.

## RAUB RESULTS.

## ALMOST AN OUNCE TO THE TON.

A telegram from Raub, dated 10th instant, states:—"Crushing finished. 2,500 tons of stone realized 2,400 ounces of smelted gold."

The above, says the *Straits Times*, represents about nine weeks' actual crushing as the battery was run slow for several days, and stopped for three days to enable new foundation timbers to be put under the battery engine.

This averages nearly 19½ pennyweights to the ton. The clean-up which finished on the 4th April realised about 13 pennyweights to the ton.

Most of the blue-funnel steamers recently transferred to the German flag at Singapore have had their funnels painted yellow.

H.M. torpedo-boat catchers *Fame* and *Whiting* arrived at Shanghai on the 18th May at 4.30 p.m. from Hongkong, which was left at 5 a.m. on the 16th. They moored to the P. & O. buoy and it was expected they would leave for Wei-hai-wei on the 19th.

## CORRESPONDENCE.

[We do not hold ourselves responsible for the opinions expressed by our correspondents.]

## ANOTHER ASSAULT ON LADIES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "DAILY PRESS."

DEAR SIR.—I do not know whether you have received any information in regard to the above or not, but as I happen to be intimately acquainted with the ladies concerned I am able to give you the exact particulars of the occurrence. Last evening, at about 7.30, two European ladies, who were on their way to the Hongkong Hotel, where they reside, were passing through the verandah under Beaconsfield Arcade, which is opposite the City Hall, when they were assaulted by a Chinese ruffian, who violently knocked one of them down and made off with her pocket-book. The other lady ran after the man, and the last she saw of him he was making tracks over the Parade Ground. It appears that there were several Chinese about, but none of them made the slightest attempt to help in any way. The cries of the ladies brought several soldiers to the spot, but by that time pursuit was useless. An Indian constable came dawdling along at the usual gait, but of course too late. This constable was on his beat by the Hongkong Bank, so he could not have used great hurry to get to the spot, the distance between which and the Bank cannot be more than fifty yards.

Now, Sir, the above facts are sufficient in themselves to open our eyes to this growing danger. When an attack like this can take place in our busiest thoroughfare, and at such an hour, it is time the community bestirred itself, as the Police seem to be powerless in the matter. There is no doubt that the fact that the scoundrels who committed the last two assaults have not been run to earth has made the ruffian class bolder in their villainous work.

I would suggest that an indignation public meeting be called, calling upon the Government to do its duty, and, that in the meantime we be allowed to carry firearms to protect ourselves. It is to be hoped we are not going to have the Taipohu rabble right in our midst. —Yours faithfully.

RESIDENT.

Hongkong, 22nd May, 1899.

## REVIEWS.

*The Garden of Swords.* By MAX PEMBERTON. London: Cassell & Co., Limited 1899.

MR. PEMBERTON's tale opens at Strasbourg on the eve of the Franco-German war, while the storm was lowering, but before it had broken. Edmond Lefort, an officer of the Lancers, marries Beatrix Hamilton, an English girl born of a French mother, and the couple go for their honeymoon to a chalet in the Vosges. While the honeymoon is still in its early days the storm breaks. Lefort receives telegraphic instructions to report himself, and soon the tide of battle is in flood around what was erstwhile the lovers' nest in the mountains, and the young bride is a witness of its excitement and horror. On "the blood-red day of Worth," in which her husband was engaged, she creeps, attended by a neighbour, the old Chevalier Picard, to a point from which she can watch the progress of the battle, which holds her fascinated. "She feared to look, yet dare not turn her eyes away," and as the ambulance passed close by her, with a wounded gunner, his breast open and bleeding, she thought, "If they should carry her lover as that brave fellow was being carried!" At last came "the death ride," the gallant but futile charge of the cavalry, who had been held in reserve until the end. We congratulate Mr. Pemberton on the artistic vigour of his descriptions, which present to the imagination the scenes of deadly strife almost as clearly as though the reader had seen them for himself.

Lefort is not killed in the charge, but falls stunned and is taken prisoner. Meanwhile his wife, with the assistance of friends, finds her way back to Strasbourg. Then follows the horror of the siege, with its wasted heroism on the part of the defenders. Lefort having given his parole, he, too, finds his way back to the

doomed city to rejoin his bride. The foil to Lefort is Brandon, an Englishman by birth but a German by naturalisation, who had been engaged in business in Strasbourg, but on the outbreak of the war joined the German regiment in which he held a commission. He was a friend and an undeclared lover of Beatrix, was present at her wedding, and in the dark days that followed rendered her valuable and unselfish services, with the result of exciting her husband's jealousy. The tale itself is a strong one, full of human interest, but the chief feature is its setting, which will not fail to leave a strong and durable impression on the mind of the reader capable of appreciating nervous and effective word painting.

*Knaves of Diamonds. Being Tales of Mine and Veld.* By GEORGE GRIFFITH. London: George Bell and Sons. 1899.

THIS is a series of tales of the South African diamond fields, chief concerned with the smuggling of and illicit dealings in the stones. "There are," Mr. Griffith tells us in his preface, "not a few who have found fortune in South Africa, and certain honours there and elsewhere, who can look back to anxious moments, big with fate, which made all the difference to them between the broadcloth of the millionaire magnate and the arrow-marked canvas of the convict I.J.B. (illicit diamond buyer.) Nay, more, as some of the stories which follow hereafter will truthfully tell, the doings of one fatal moment have more than once decided which of two men was to wear the broadcloth and which the canvas." The tales cannot lay claim to any very high order of literary merit, but they supply entertaining reading for spare quarters-of-an-hour and are of interest as giving us pictures of a phase of life which will be unfamiliar to most readers.

There is a curious misprint on the cover. The secondary title as given on the title page, and evidently the correct one, is "Tales of mine and veld," but on the cover the printer has made it "Tales of mine and gold," which is meaningless, because it is with diamonds, not with gold, that the tales are concerned. Perhaps the printer who had charge of the cover did not know what "Veld" meant, and, the word being printed on the title page in "fancy" type, could not quite make it out, and so made a shot at "gold." The error has apparently escaped detection even in the publishers' office.

*Lean's Royal Navy List.* No. 86. April, 1899. London: Witherby & Co.

THIS work, which enjoys the support of the Admiralty and is an invaluable work of reference, has now completed the twenty-first year of its existence. It contains records of the war and meritorious services of the Officers of the Royal Navy (only to be found in this work), and of the Royal Marines and Royal Naval Reserve; also the details of civil appointments held by Officers in the retired lists, so that the career of old friends may be traced after their retirement from active service. In the list of ships are found recorded the victories of famous battle ships bearing the same name, forming an interesting and unique record of the war services of the ships. It is a very comprehensive work, and we would commend it to the attention of Navy Leaguers who wish to keep themselves posted as regards the personnel of the Navy.

## THE MANGOSTEEN.

The *Courrier de Saigon* has an interesting article on the mangosteen, the crop of which is this year super-excellent. The fruit, a native of the Straits of Malacca, is said to have been introduced into Cochin-China by Mouseigneur d'Adran about the end of the last century and it is now largely cultivated.

"The beautiful plantations, characteristically oriental in appearance, that the traveller sees on the river banks in the district of Thanh-daumot present at this season," says the article, "a most pleasing aspect, tempting to the brush of a painter. Under the bushy trees, trimmed into regular pyramids, are seen groups of Annamite girls busily collecting the dark red fruit, that falls by thousands, into their bamboo baskets. The gathering of the crop is most interesting, bringing about each year

meetings between neighbouring villages, when native merriment reigns supreme. The beautiful fruit is then brought to the capital, Saigon, in enormous baskets, and on the quay the fruiters bargain against each other about the price."

After giving botanical details, the article goes on to say that the fruit is cultivated now in the districts of Giadinh, Bienhoa, and Thanh-daumot. The first two trees brought from Penang were planted in the parish of Laithien and are believed to be still in existence. It is there that the finest plantations are still to be found.

The mangosteen crop is of great value to the districts where the fruit is grown and the cultivation is sensibly extending year by year. The fruit is sent to all the provinces of Cochin-China and large quantities are shipped to Tonkin.

The inhabitants of France are acquainted with most tropical fruits, thank to the nearness of Algeria and the African colonies. Coconuts, pineapples, and even the mango, owing to their keeping qualities and the progress of refrigerating appliances, easily reach the southern markets. The mangosteen, however, has not yet been regularly introduced, owing to its spoiling so rapidly, its extreme period of preservation not exceeding fifteen days. However, some attempts have been made to send it to France, and the short time now occupied by the voyage of the mail boats has allowed of some ten per cent. being saved. Thus a few palates have had the opportunity of testing this fruit, which many in the Far East esteem even above the mango.

It is said that in the early days of the French occupation of Cochin-China several naval officers who had been invited to the table of the Emperor Napoleon III. were unceasing in their praise of the delicious mangosteen, at that time unknown in Europe. The curiosity of Her Majesty the Empress Eugenie was aroused, and, wishing to taste for herself this famous product of Cochin-China, she requested an admiral to accomplish the impossible and to procure for her at least a dozen mangosteens. Great efforts were made, the ice-room of a man-of-war taking troops home was appropriated to the purpose, and out of several thousands of the selected fruit a hundred arrived in good condition. For two days the theme of conversation at the Imperial table was the delicacy of the mangosteen, which was called on that occasion, in deference to Her Majesty, the Empress's fruit.

The rind of the mangosteen contains a number of elements which, according to competent authorities, might be utilised in the industries.

The cultivation of the fruit is highly remunerative and the writer of the article expresses the opinion that it might be greatly improved.

## THE ACCIDENT TO THE "BENLAWERS."

Nagasaki, 18th May.

The *Benlawers* on her departure from this port on Friday last carried away one passenger only, Dr. von Noppen, an American professor from the University of Chicago, who is returning home from India, where he had been sent by the U.S. Government to investigate and report on the bubonic plague. The doctor returned here on Tuesday evening from the *Benlawers* and has kindly furnished us with the following brief particulars of the accident. On Friday evening last the *Benlawers* left the harbour at about half-past five, and proceeded on her journey, nothing untoward happening until the vessel had been to sea for three hours. At half-past eight Dr. Noppen and the chief engineer were talking together in the saloon, when a terrific crash occurred, which destroyed everything of a fragile nature in the room. The doctor at once went on deck, thinking that a collision had taken place, but he was informed by the pilot that the vessel had gone ashore on the place known as the Fukushi rock. At the time of the accident Captain Webster was absent from the bridge, he having gone below temporarily. An examination of the vessel showed that she was hanging on the reefs amidstships, with deep water fore and aft, and was

making water in the forehold only. The second officer with a boat's crew was dispatched early next morning to Sasebo, the nearest port, for the purpose of sending a message to the local agents asking for assistance, but on arrival at that place the men were detained by the authorities, who treated them suspiciously as they were not in possession of passports (!), and in spite of explanations it was not until half-past three in the afternoon that the message was sent. Four thousand bags of rice and sugar have been jettisoned and the remainder of the cargo has been salved and brought to this port. Divers and pumping machinery have been sent to the vessel by the local dockyard authorities, but Dr. Nippen states that the vessel is in a dangerous position and thinks that the hopes of saving the vessel are very slight.

Nagasaki, 20th May.  
The *Benlawers* was successfully floated early yesterday morning and came into harbour under her own steam at half-past ten a.m.

She will go into dry dock as soon as a berth is vacant, to ascertain the extent of her injuries. It is surmised that the repairs will take a month to execute.—*Nagasaki Press*.

#### JAPANESE COMMERCE WITH CHINA AND TRADEMARKS.

The following "Communicated" article is translated from the *Ostasiatische Lloyd*:

Japanese commerce which, of late years, has made such satisfactory progress for the "Land of the Rising Sun" has, with special regard to the export to China, increased in tremendous proportions. The statistics which are annually published by the Japanese Customs Administration (Annual Returns of the Empire of Japan), show for the last 5 years the following figures:

Chinese Treaty Ports.	Hongkong.	Yen.
1894—	8,813,987.38	16,199,480.73
1895—	9,135,108.66	18,362,802.92
1896—	13,823,843.67	19,965,899.72
1897—	21,325,065.42	25,390,293.92
1898—	29,193,175.14	31,473,895.70

These figures for the treaty ports, in five years show an increase of more than 230 per cent. and for Hongkong nearly 160 per cent. The question involuntarily arises whether, considering the tenacious clinging of the Chinese merchants to old custom — what is called "unfair competition" does not play an important role in the matter.

We are far from discrediting the progress which Japanese industry has achieved in the last five years, but, after all, there is something different in producing large quantities of merchandise and finding a market for them specially in China. China, as everybody knows, is the land of "chops," that is to say of acknowledged trademarks.

With incredible tenacity the Chinese merchants stick to their old chops.

The rapid increase of Japanese goods sold to China, however, is in direct contradiction to this idea. The question is in what way have Japanese managed to treble their commerce with China despite this impediment in so short a period? Even in China, cheapness and quality are not the only factors.

It is well known, that Japanese merchants are not very scrupulous in their choice of trademarks, and foreign merchants, residing in Japan, can tell many a tale in this respect.

It is therefore natural, that, from a Japanese standpoint, the temptation was close at hand to imitate for their own produce the old European "chops" so well-known to the Chinese merchants. This has gone even so far as to place the full name of a European firm on Japanese goods.

There being no law for the protection of trademarks in China, such conduct cannot be met by prosecution on the ground of British, German, or other registrations. It is to be feared that if the European merchants do not energetically call for redress, soon each single firm may find its dearly introduced trademarks on Japanese produce without being able to protect themselves, or prosecute the culprits.

There is one means of averting this danger for European firms residing in China, viz., the securing of lawful protection in Japan. Such precautions have so far been very rarely taken. In the interest of the European commerce, it seems to

us, however, important to point out its efficiency, the more so as the registration of chops at the Imperial office of Trade-marks in Tokyo can be obtained without great trouble and at a relatively very small cost through an agent—in preference perhaps a European lawyer.

Such measures should prove of great value in dealing with the competition of Japanese goods, which, as time progresses, will yet be more felt by Europeans.

#### A PERIL US VOYAGE.

Nagasaki, 19th May.

The U.S. transport *Pennsylvania*, now in port from Manila, on her way up on the 16th inst. spoke in lat. 30°37' N., long. 127°44' E., the American barque *Hesper*, Captain Sodergren, owned by Mr. Billings, of San Francisco. The latter vessel left Port Townsend on the 9th March last with a cargo of lumber for Kiaochow. On the 28th April, in lat. 22°35' N., long. 144°20' E., in the neighbourhood of the Ladrones, a terrible hurricane was encountered, during which the ship shifted her deckload and was thrown on her beam end. The main rail, stanchions, and bulwarks were destroyed by the storm and in twelve hours' time the vessel became totally water-logged, with four feet of water all over the deck and with a list of fully eight planks to port. In this condition the vessel had sailed nearly 1,000 miles when the *Pennsylvania* met her, 120 miles from here. The chief officer of the transport was sent to offer assistance, either to bring the captain and crew away or to tow the vessel to this port, but both offers were firmly refused. Captain Sodergren, having come so far unaided, desires to reach his destination and he is confident of success. The vessel presented an unique appearance viewed from the transport. The captain, who is accompanied by his wife, has his quarters in a tent, erected on one of the higher portions of the deck. Captain Doxrud, of the transport, kindly furnished the barque with a quantity of provisions, and finding that no further services were required proceeded to this port, where on arrival he reported the matter to the U.S. Consul. A telegram has, it is understood, been sent by the latter to the ship's agents at Kiaochow, and it is very probable that a steamer or gunboat will be dispatched to the vessel's assistance by the German authorities, to whom the cargo is consigned. At the time the transport left the barque, the latter was about 50 miles from Kiaochow and if she is favoured with fine weather, another seven days will probably bring her memorable voyage to an end. It is sincerely to be hoped that the plucky captain and crew will reach their haven of refuge and the news of their safe arrival will be gladly welcomed.—*Nagasaki Press*.

#### AFFAIRS IN SHANTUNG.

##### THE CAUSE OF THE DISAFFECTION. ENGLISH AND GERMAN METHODS CONTRASTED.

The Chefoo correspondent of the *Mercury* writes under date of 13th May as follows:

The condition of Shantung is just now most deplorable, and although the majority of the people are as peace-loving as the natives of other provinces, the prevalent feeling of unrest is not unlikely to show itself in acts of violence, and thus further trouble will be brought on the innocent, if not on the guilty. The district devastated by the breach of the Yellow River is of course, suffering most, but the long season of drought is causing much anxiety everywhere, for the wheat crops are stunted, the grain thin and shrivelled, and the spring crops show no signs of appearing. Many farmers have wisely kept their seed in bags, knowing that to sow it in mere dust would be to throw it away, and those who sowed, in hope of the usual life-giving showers, are regretting having done so, for the ground is so dry that hardly a blade of grass or the usual luxuriant weeds are to be seen. These, and nearly all other calamities are believed by the ignorant and superstitious to be due to the presence of foreigners whose evil ways are abhorrent to the gods of the land! and the missionaries have to bear much of the ill will which this belief gives rise to.

Another, and more reasonable, cause of irritation is the overbearing conduct of the Ger-

mans at Kiaochow, who have turned the people off their ancestral estates, compelling them to accept the sum of \$30 per mu for the land, and the meanest trifles for the houses they are driven from. The more intelligent Chinese with whom I have conversed on this subject say that in this matter they consider the Germans less to blame than the native middlemen they employ, and the general impression is that if the foreigners understood what injustice is being done in their name, they would put a stop to it.

A pleasing contrast is drawn between the action of the Germans at Kiaochow, and the English at Weihaiwei, who tolerate no oppression, but on the contrary do their utmost to protect the native from these of their own nation who would fleece them. In the district under English rule at Weihaiwei, the owners of land are as free as in other ports to sell or retain their property, or if their land is required by the local government, a reasonable price is always given.

#### REPORTED RENEWAL OF DISTURBANCES IN SZECHUEN.

We take the following from the *China Gazette*:

It is reported that fresh troubles have broken out in Szechuan between the populace and the Mission Etrangere converts, and it is now reported that the French Missions have been attacked at Fun-yang and that many persons were injured. It is said that the French Bishop has started for the scene of the disturbance, which is regarded as very serious and no doubt comes very opportunely (if it was not purposely instigated) for the furtherance of French territorial claims in Szechuan, which lately have been having a "set-back." A few more outrages will help the claims along swimmingly and strengthen the hands of M. Haas who is very anxious to distinguish himself before he leaves his port for home.

#### ANOTHER RAILWAY RUMPS.

##### A RUSSIAN LINE TO KALGAN.

The *China Gazette* of the 16th May says:

We understand that there is another great rumpus in Peking over the Railway Question, and that a state of unusual excitement prevails amongst the high Chinese officials in the capital. It is said that Russia has demanded the right to carry a totally new branch of the Trans-Siberian line, or rather a feeder, from somewhere near the junction of the Shilka with the Amur, south to Kalgan, which is comparatively speaking whithin a stone's throw of Peking. It is said by Russia that this line is provided for on the general agreement made by Directors Hu and Mei with Count Cassini, governing the construction of Russian railways in Chinese territory. This is denied by the Chinese, who regard such a line as a very immediate menace to China's tottering sovereignty in the north, which no doubt it is. But whether the proposed line is something entirely new or not does not matter; if Russia wants it she will have it, more especially as it all lies north of the Great Wall, north of which Great Britain, according to her now understanding with Russia, will not interfere with Russia's railway programme as long as the latter confines her operations to her own sphere. No doubt, the line to Kalgan, whether constructed from Aigun or Maimatchin (Kiatkha) will take off a tremendously troublesome section of the trans-Siberian line and moreover it will most certainly be constructed and it will as certainly be extended to connect with the Russian system in Shansi, which is expected she will begin to construct next year. The Chinese officials are now beginning at last to see the real meaning of the Anglo-Russian agreement and that it means that China is to be treated as a *quaintly negligible*. "China's integrity" will be "preserved" as long as Russia merely railroads through her particular sphere and Great Britain does likewise in hers! China is now so mad that her big men in Peking talk wildly of opposing Russia's demands by force. But this is sheer folly. The real crux is who is to connect Peking with Kalgan,—China herself, or an American Syndicate—or a

Belgian, which is France and Russia in disguise (as the Chinese say themselves a bear in a rost's skin).

#### THE RUSSIAN DEMAND ON CHINA.

The *Kobe Chronicle* translates the following telegrams from Japanese papers:—

Peking, 14th May.

From the action of the British Minister at Peking, Great Britain, it appears, does not approve of the Russian demand on China for the concession to construct a branch of the Manchurian Railway, but no protest has yet been made by Great Britain. The branch line Russia wishes to construct is intended to run parallel with the British line from Moukden to Shantung, whence it will go to Peking by way of Wining-fu and Tungchow and connect with the Luhau Railway.

Peking, 14th May.

When the Russian Minister entered upon negotiations for the concession for the construction of the branch line, the Chinese officials refused to accede to the demand. But it has not been formally declined by an official note.

#### THE NEW TREATY PORT OF FUNING.

Foochow, 7th May.

An event which may be of considerable importance to Foochow in the future is to take place to-morrow, namely, the opening of the new port of Fusing to foreign trade. Mr. Commissioner Von Tanner, with a fully equipped Customs Staff, is leaving here to-day for that purpose. Mr. C. A. McAllum will be left in charge, and, with the staff, will require to live on a hulk until suitable offices, etc., can be put up on shore. At present there is only a straggling Chinese village at the spot selected for the new port, which is situated on an indentation on the south side of the Island of Sandu in the Samsah Basin. Although it is officially called Fusing, it is really 25 to 30 miles south of the walled city of that name.

The Island of Sandu is about 45 miles north of the entrance to the Min river at Sharp Peak and is, five miles long and three broad, very irregular in outline, hilly, and well wooded. The bay extends for over a mile, between hilly country on both sides, and runs in for a mile and a half. It is a muddy flat at low water, and in front there is a splendid anchorage for steamers of the deepest draught, the best in the Samsah Basin. The Customs offices and the new Foreign Settlement (if there ever is one) will be placed on the west side of the bay. There is no trade at this particular spot at present. It will, however, be a central and convenient gathering place for tea and other produce coming from Ningtaik, Fusing, Fuan, and other smaller towns in the district. It will tap the Pau Yong tea district, the best quality of tea put on the Foochow Market, and which is at present laboriously carried by coolies to Foochow, a day's journey. This will be a considerable saving of expense, and it is calculated that in the course of time about half the amount of tea leaving Foochow might be conveniently shipped from here. It is questionable, however, if the trade will be sufficient to induce merchants to settle here and thus divide the already decaying tea trade of Foochow. For the present, if tea is shipped at all, it will have been taken to Foochow in the green state, and prepared for the market there.

Collinson made a rough and incomplete survey of Samsah Basin in 1846, of which the British Admiralty published a chart. His soundings have been found to be little changed and remarkably correct. The Germans drew attention to the place by making an additional survey in the autumn of 1866, before they occupied Kiaochow.

The Spanish priests have had stations and a great many converts in the surrounding country for a long period, and the English Church Mission first began work here about eighteen years ago. They have numerous chapels and schools, the head-quarters being at Fusing. The Mission from Trinity College, Dublin, has now taken over this particular branch, and from the nature of the country find it convenient to do a deal of travelling by boat.

The scenery approaching to and in the Inland Sea of Samsah is very fine; there are numerous islands, many of them wild and rocky, and the outline of the mainland is also very striking. If better known it might become a favourite place for boat sailing and yachting. There is excellent wild-fowl shooting in winter, but it is difficult to purchase supplies of any kind, and the visitor has to take everything with him. The people are friendly, good cultivators of land, and grow a good deal of sugar and indigo. The roads are also good.

Foreign men-of-war have been paying frequent visits to Samsah in the last two years, and have no doubt aroused suspicion in the native mind. Indeed, it is the opinion of many that the main object in opening the port is to prevent its being seized by some other nation. With the surrounding country in their hands, the Chinese could make it a strong and unapproachable Naval Station.—*China Gazette* correspondent.

#### COMPULSORY MURDER.

A strange, if true story comes from Pootung, illustrating the absurdity to which filial duty may be reduced in China. It appears that a father and son were engaged in the usual squabbling which invariably follows a financial transaction, and after deluging each other with torrents of vituperation the son whipped out a knife with the apparent intention of using it upon his parent. The elders of the clan immediately interposed to prevent further violence. Subsequently they met together under the presidency of the headman of the village, and decided that the only way to enforce filial obedience in future and to particularly emphasize its sacred character was to order the father to strangle his son. This he had to do and did do, it is said, at the peril of his own life, and he there and then murdered the lad in the presence of the clansmen, who departed satisfied with the result, registering their approval of the act.—*Mercury*.

#### ADMIRAL DEWEY AND ADMIRAL DIEDERICH.

We (*N. C. Daily News*) are informed that as Admiral Diederichs was passing through Hongkong homeward-bound in the *Prinz Heinrich*, he received a letter from Admiral Dewey expressing the latter's regret at the unfounded statements made in the Press as to their relations in Manila. Admiral Diederichs asked Admiral Dewey to allow him to publish the letter, and to this step Admiral Dewey gave his consent.

#### THE MANILA CUSTOMS.

A resident of Manila recently imported, for his own use, a pair of blankets such as are commonly used in temperate climates, England, or the United States, but are seldom found in a climate like that of the Philippines. That is the reason why he had to import them himself. The purchase price of the goods was \$3 Mex., but before they finally reached the purchaser, the following additional charges had to be met:—

Import duty	... \$4.20
Additional 8 per cent. ad valorem	... 89
Surcharge, 10 per cent. import duty	... 42
Stamps on Customs documents	... 45
Commission to landing agent	... 75
Freight from Hongkong	... 1.10
Boat hire in Manila Bay	... 1.75
Man employed to land the goods	... 25
More stamps	... 25
	\$10.06

Thus the cost of the goods is much more than doubled, without particular advantage to anybody. If the government wants to get \$5.76 on every \$8 worth of merchandise, it would simplify matters to say so, in a direct manner, instead of occupying the man's time over a quarter of an hour in figuring out a number of little calculations on each package.

The tariff prescribes that certain goods are to enter "free of duty." That does not mean free of duty, it means free only of the original tariff impost on the goods, but the goods are still liable to 8 per cent. ad valorem and to a

surcharge of 10 per cent. on that, so that what is called "duty free" in the tariff is really subject to a duty of \$8.80 per \$100, plus commission to customs agent, plus more stamps, plus cash value of bother waiting to get the goods through the customs. This last item frequently amounts to a great deal more than all the rest put together. And these amounts are sheer waste; nobody benefits at all.

We do not say that the taxes are too heavy, or that the government get more than it really needs, and must get, but we do say that there is great need for simplification in these matters. If a man can make one payment and have done with it and get his goods ashore immediately the ship comes into the bay, it is worth his while to pay without grudging, whatever be the amount required, but the thing which hampers trade is the waiting and the worrying and the figuring out of a complicated sum-in-fractional arithmetic. For the privilege of paying \$10 in taxes, a man has to waste \$20 worth of time. Some goods are kept at the customs weeks and weeks, not because there is very much labour required to be done, but because the importer does not have time to attend to that particular thing. Sometimes goods cannot be landed because a man cannot lay his hand on the document just when he wants it, or because the document may have some trifling informality about it, or for a thousand and one different little vexatious causes, all of which point to the necessity of a simple method.—*Manila Times*.

#### CHINESE ARRESTED IN FORMOSA.

A Japanese telegram dated Taipei, 15th May, translated by the *Kobe Chronicle*, reads:—

Many of the Chinese tea merchants arriving at Formosa have not provided themselves with passports and in consequence have been arrested. This has greatly affected the state of the tea market in Formosa.

#### A FOREIGN COLONY IN THE HOKKAIDO.

The existence of a small colony of foreigners in a mountain within 10 cho of the sea-coast village of Ishibetsu, opposite the port of Hakodate, was made public some time ago by the vernacular press, says the *Japan Times*. A recent visit to the colony by the police authorities of the Hokkaido Government and the Chief of the Hakodate police has revealed to some extent the real nature of these foreigners. They appear to be a company of religious zealots, of the sect known as Trappists, who find in the retired spot of the northern island a fit refuge for exercising unmolested their peculiar faith. The colony consists of seven Frenchmen, four Dutch, one Italian, and one Canadian, in all 13, beside a few Japanese. They all live in one house, dress themselves alike, partake of the same food, and work together, under a leader named Bruyeres. They rise at daybreak, and soon start on their daily tasks assigned by the leader. The daily work over, they devote their leisure hours to praying and reading. In their stable, they keep four horses and seven cattle, which they only use for work. They are strict vegetarians. They make bread of the flour that their farming supplies them with. Their sole labour is agriculture, and they have already opened a considerable tract of land in the neighbourhood of their retreat. They were very reserved on the occasion of the visit, a Japanese member speaking only with the leader's permission. Everything about them indicates religious piety and devotion.

When they go to Hakodate on business, they are never alone. A new member is said to be assigned a certain amount of study for three years, and is obliged to remain in a separate room. These secluded settlers do not seem to be mere hermits, for they are taking care of about 30 orphans, and educating them on lines which are well in accordance with our government regulations.

There were three cases of smallpox reported last week. There were no deaths from the disease.

## A CURIOUS REPORT.

## RETURNING THE CAPTURED CHINESE MEN-O-F-WAR.

A curious report is current in Japanese circles to the effect that, as most of the Japanese men-of-war ordered from Europe and America are now completed and have been brought out to Japan, the Government proposes to return to China all the war-ships captured in the late war and thus assist in re-establishing the Chinese Navy. It is added that naval men almost unanimously approve of the proposal.

If this is really done, it would be the first occasion in history, as far as we can recollect, that a victorious nation has voluntarily returned vessels captured in warfare. Even the children of Israel did not return the jewels of silver and jewels of gold which they "borrowed" from the Egyptians before leaving the land of bondage, though perhaps the parallel will hardly hold good, as according to the story told in Exodus the chosen people on that occasion certainly did not escape because of their success in open warfare.—*Kobe Chronicle*.

## THE EMPEROR AT YOKOHAMA.

## PRESENTATION OF ADDRESS.—SPEECH BY HIS MAJESTY.

Yokohama, May 9th, 6.10 p.m.

The Emperor reached Yokohama at 10 o'clock, accompanied by Prince Kanin, Viscount Tenaka (Minister of the Imperial Household), Marquis Tokudaiji (Lord Chamberlain), Viscount General Okazawa, and Baron Sannomiya, when his Majesty was met by the Consular Body and the Committee. The address was presented by Messrs. Mitchell and Robison, and in reply his Imperial Majesty said: "We have received your address with much satisfaction. We thank you for your cordial welcome, and hope the commerce between Japan and all foreign countries will be further developed." The Emperor was accompanied by an escort of Lancers. The streets were decorated and the Bund quite transformed. Salutes were fired by H.B.M.'s warship *Baflleur* and the Japanese warships *Akitsushima*, *Yashima* and *Hashidate*. His Imperial Majesty left at 5 o'clock.

[We learn from Japanese papers that at the grand stand on the race-course, his Majesty received in audience the Foreign Ministers and their wives and the British Admiral and others. His Majesty returned to Tokyo by a special train at 4.30 p.m. from Yokohama.]—*Kobe Chronicle*.

## THE SENSATIONAL CASE AT SHANGHAI.

Shanghai, 15th May.

Well might the unfortunate Chinese actor, Kor Chay-yuen, exclaim "Oh! save me from my friends." As we expected when the Municipal Council made the blunder of interfering in what did not concern them in the slightest, by intervening in a purely Chinese drama, the whole brunt has been laid on the back of the luckless and amorous actor who has had to bear the "White man's burden" with a vengeance on that part of the human form divine which in China is sacred to bamboo. Since he was sent into City on Friday by the Mixed Court for further trial before the *Chehsien* and the Mixed Court Magistrate, he has had a very bad time indeed, and instead of the advocacy of his case by the Council and his lawyer doing him any good the erstwhile shining light of the Chinese theatrical world, has been brought within a measurable distance of sudden and painful death. His trial began yesterday afternoon at 4 o'clock, in the *Chehsien*'s yamen, before that official and the Mixed Court Magistrate, the latter of whom took by far the most active part in the proceedings, and evinced the utmost eagerness to "lay it on" the wretched actor thick and heavy. A dense mass of people, numbering fully 2,000, crowded into the building. A Chinese gentleman who was present has given us an account of the proceedings, which appear to have been conducted by the Mixed Court Magistrate with the most vehement bias towards the prisoner. The latter, it will be remembered, admitted his guilt in the Mixed Court but the Magistrate, yesterday

## CHINA OVERLAND TRADE REPORT.

day, not satisfied with this, wanted Kor Chay-yuen to confess to several other things, and at last in a towering rage ordered the actor to receive 2,000 blows of the bamboo. This terrible sentence was immediately carried out with relentless severity, the Magistrate, who apparently at first suspected that the lictors were not laying it on hard enough, stood up in his seat and personally directed the operations, pointing out where the blows should be laid and telling the runners "to turn," their victim "round" more than once. The luckless actor was soon reduced to an insensible condition and the flesh literally torn from his thighs and the backs of his legs. When he fainted he was soused with water and so resored to consciousness when the flagellation was again resumed till the full number of strokes was reached. He was by this time reduced to a helpless, bleeding mass, incapable of motion and so was dragged away like a vanquished bull from the arena. The giddy concubine was then brought in and questioned as to why she had "gone wrong" with the actor, to which she answered that it was because of a "certain weakness," which the Magistrate there and then avowed his intention of curing after his own fashion. After consulting with the *Chehsien* he ordered the lady also to be flogged. The number of blows prescribed was 500. They were laid on her shoulders for which purpose she was stripped, and even the bystanders, hardened as they are, grew sick of the unusual spectacle of a woman being flogged. She was then sent away to the Sinza Refuge, while the male prisoner was thrown into the *Chehsien*'s prison. It is reported today that he will be sentenced to strangulation.—*China Gazette*.

The *N. C. Daily News* of the 19th May says:—The sensational stories that have been circulated about the treatment of the actor Kao Chai-yuen since his recent appearance in the Mixed Court are enormously exaggerated. There is no doubt that he had a good beating, but it was not more than prisoners get every day at the Mixed Court who are condemned to 500 blows. He was ordered nominally to receive 2,000 blows, but it is rule in summer to deduct twenty per cent. which brought his sentence down to 1,600 blows, and his friends were able to make arrangements to ensure a further very much larger reduction. From a foreigner who had a long interview with him yesterday, and who is personally acquainted with him, we learn that he is in a comfortable room and is quite reasonably treated, while there is nothing in his appearance to indicate suffering. He has a plaster on the back of each thigh, not more than four inches in depth covering the beaten part, he is quite free from pain and he stated himself that he expected to be perfectly well in two or three days, when he will probably be sent away to his native place, and receive no further punishment.

## THE OPENING OF SAMSAH.

## INCREASED CUSTOMS DUTIES.

The *Ostasiatische Lloyd* issued on 15th May the following "extra." We learn that a hulk has been sent up to Santu from Foochow for the temporary residence of the Customs staff:—

"The port of Santu in the Bay of Samsah has been opened by the Chinese Government as a treaty port. By proclamation of the Viceroy at Foochow an additional duty of 2 per cent. is to be levied. It is expected that the treaty powers will not submit to this arbitrary step taken by the Chinese Government."

## ICHANG.

8th May.

The new Japanese steamer *Taiyuen* arrived here on Sunday evening at 7 o'clock. It had been expected for some days. Crowds of Chinese lined the Bund to see it come in. Boats put off—small and big—firing off several thousand crackers as a welcome and for good luck. As the cargo boats put off this morning for the cargo again there was a waste of gunpowder. We hear the new steamer has brought up a good cargo of between 4,000 and 5,000 packages. The *Kicelle* is in port, and the two steamers are very much alike, the *Taiyuen* being broader in beam but shorter. It is reported she has much difficulty in steer-

ing, which is a serious defect, considering the narrow and tortuous channels of this upper river.

On Saturday afternoon, a meeting of the Ichang Local Improvements Committee was held in H.B.M.'s Consulate, Mr. Holland, Consul, in the Chair. The Accounts for 1898 were laid before the meeting and approved. The Committee has a good sum still at its disposal for improvements. The Rev. W. Deans was selected Secretary, and Mr. Hin Shan (agent for Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co.) was elected Treasurer. A Committee was appointed to draw up a Constitution for what is to be called the Local Improvements Association.

Several proclamations have been issued lately. One by the prefect dealing with the late executions, and exhorting the people to obedience, and good behaviour; one by the Vice-Governor against the kidnapping of women and girls. Ichang does not bear a good name in this respect. Women and girls are carried away into Hunan and sold as slaves or secondary wives. Another proclamation is issued by the Provincial Judge calling upon the local officials to make full enquiries into all suicides. So many are caused by oppression and ill usage. The Empress Dowager has also issued what the people call a *Teng Hwang*. It deals with the relieving from taxation of the people if the crops should fail, and the latter part has special reference to native Christians and their treatment by officials and people.

To-day there are four merchant steamers in port, an event not often happening in our small port. So much cargo is being brought up that junks cannot be procured fast enough to ship it on to the West before the river rises. We have had several days of heavy rain. The heat had been almost overpowering, but the rain cooled the weather and we were glad.—*N. C. Daily News* correspondent.

## JAPANESE LABOURERS FOR QUEENSLAND.

## WARNING TO THE JAPANESE CONSUL.

Tokyo, 17th May.

A telegram from the Japanese Consul at Townsville, dated the 16th inst., says:—Sixteen Japanese who landed at Thursday Island on the 17th April from the *Futami maru*, carried passports (issued by the Japanese authorities) for travel for commercial purposes, but all of them were found to be labourers. A note addressed by the Premier of Queensland to the Japanese Consul, contained a statement that should the Japanese Government fail to exercise a more effective control over the departure of labourers for Queensland, his Government would be obliged to adopt measures for the restriction of the landing of all Japanese.

Subsequently thirty-nine Japanese by the *Yacata-maru*, who carried passports for commercial travel, landed at Thursday Island, and they have also been found to be labourers. Out of this number fifteen were booked for Townsville and Brisbane, but only two were allowed to land, the remaining thirteen being refused permission.

If Japanese labourers continue to proceed to Australia without previously obtaining the permission of the Australian Governments, the result will be that the immigration of Japanese will be put a stop to altogether.—*Kobe Chronicle* translation.

## WRECK OF THE "SELKIRK."

## TOTAL LOSS NEAR MINDORO.

The Nova Scotian sailing ship *Selkirk* which left here a few days ago, has been wrecked on the coast of Mindoro, a large island in the southern Philippines. The *Selkirk* was commanded by Captain Crowe. She was distinguished as being, if we mistake not, the first vessel on which a Protestant baptism ever occurred in Manila harbour, as was reported in the *Manila Times* of the 3rd instant. After taking in a full cargo of hemp she sailed from this port on the 9th instant for Boston. No details have been received showing how the wreck came about. The value of her cargo may be estimated at about \$400,000.—*Manila Times*.

## CAPTAIN WINGATE'S JOURNEY.

Captain Wingate, 14th Bengal Lancers, brother of Sir Andrew Wingate, K. C. I. E., and cousin of Sir Francis Wingate, of Egyptian fame, has, as we have already chronicled, arrived in Rangoon, having successfully accomplished a long overland journey through China. Captain Wingate left Peking about the time of the recent *coup d'état* and journeyed to Shanghai and thence up the Yangtze to Hankow, visiting all the places of interest en route. At Hankow he was fortunate in having a most interesting interview with Chang Chih-tung, China's greatest Viceroy. Having completed his preparations there for the long journey through the little known and exceedingly anti-foreign province of Hunan, he set sail in a native junk on November 8, being towed by one of the Viceroy's gunboats as far as Yochou, the new open port on the Tungting Lake. Thence he proceeded by the Yuan river, following the route pursued in 1874 by Marbury as far as Kueiyangfu. The journey from Yochou to Kueiyangfu occupied two months and was a most interesting one. Hunanese, although at present hostile to missionaries, are an extremely fine race of men, of China's best blood, and are very energetic and intelligent. They boast that they alone of Chinamen have been unconquered by the Manchus. The volume of trade with Hunan is enormous, as evidenced by the thousands of junks to be seen plying on the waters of the province, and some of the river scenery is described as very fine. On the route to Kueiyangfu, the capital of Kueichou, Captain Wingate passed close to the scene of the murder of Mr. Fleming, one of the few British missionaries who have fallen victims of late years to the Chinese anti-foreign feeling. By the way, Captain Wingate thinks that the term should be "anti-foreigner," rather than "anti-foreign," for the great bulk of the Chinese are not opposed to many foreign methods and customs, in fact, once they find out the value of these, they are quick to utilise them, but they prefer to reform China in their own way. Mr. Fleming was an extremely popular man among the Chinese, but the district where he was sent to work is a hot-bed of intrigue against missionaries. Ample satisfaction has been obtained by the British Minister for this outrage. On the high road going East towards Yunnan there is a considerable volume of trade, but it is almost solely opium that is carried. In Kueichou and Yunnan, opium is the principal and, indeed, almost the only export; it is opium, practically nothing but opium. Every man carries a sword and an opium pipe slung across his back.

From Kueiyangfu Captain Wingate took the southern of the two routes to Yunnanfu, that is, the high road in China's prosperous days. Compared to Hunan and the rich provinces of the Yangtze valley, Kueichou and Yunnan are as a desert country, and they seem to attract all the ne'er-do-wells in China. At Yunnan the traveller was again fortunate, in being granted an interview with the Viceroy of those two provinces—a Manchu of most pleasing manners and address. From Yunnan Captain Wingate proceeded in the direction of the Kunlun Ferry by a route never previously traversed by a European, not even by a missionary, and it is extremely difficult, outside the province of Hunan, to find any part of China where these energetic pioneers have not been. He was prevented passing through the Wa country by the tribesmen, and he marched along the new frontier now in course of settlement. He met the northern party of the Boundary Commission and was not sorry, after more than five months of more or less solitary travelling, to spend three days of well-earned rest with them in the hills to the north of the Kunlun Ferry. The work of the Commission, as we have recorded from time to time, is proceeding smoothly and rapidly under its present chief and his able staff. The party will probably soon break up and be back in Bhamo by the middle of May. There still remains to be settled the tract of country lying between the Kunlun Ferry and the Kangtung frontier, and this will probably be the most troublesome section of the frontier. From Malipa, the Tawno of the English maps,

Captain Wingate skirted the new frontier of the Northern Shan States and the Kachin country to Bhamo, where he arrived on April 20, five months and twelve days from Hankow. This seems an adventurous, not to say dangerous, journey, but Captain Wingate makes very light of it. He says that provided one will employ only Chinese as assistants and servants, and treat the Chinese as a civilised, peace-loving people, there is little chance of meeting with real opposition. Of course, missionaries stand on a different footing, and their task is a much harder one in China than that of the ordinary traveller. The two principal points of interest in this journey from a commercial point of view are, first, the poverty and difficulties of railway construction in Yunnan, and secondly, the wealth and enormous possibilities of Hunan, both in itself and as a highway of the trade to Szechuan and Kueichou.—*Rangoon Gazette*.

## HONGKONG.

The second gymkhana of the season will be held on the Racecourse on Saturday, 17th June. There were 1,676 visitors to the City Hall Museum last week, of whom 192 were Europeans.

The Eastern and Australian S.S. Company's new steamer *Eastern* arrived on the 20th May.

The Italian cruiser *Etna* arrived on 22nd May from Europe, via Batavia, to join the Italian squadron on this station.

H.M.S. *Powerful*, which is to be relieved at Manila by the *Grafton*, is expected to leave for Hongkong on the 29th instant.

We understand that Agoncillo, whom Aguinaldo has designated his High Commissioner and Plenipotentiary, has returned to Hongkong.

The provisional appointment of Mr. J. J. Keswick to be an unofficial member of the Executive and Legislative Councils is gazetted.

It is notified by advertisement that the colony is again to be put on short allowance of water, from this date, in the absence of further rainfall.

The Postmaster-General (Commander Hastings) has decided to close the Western Post Office in consequence of the shroff and clerk falling victims to the plague.

On 19th May Sergeant McHardy and a body of Indian and Chinese police went to the Island of Lantau, Deputy Superintendent Buddeley accompanying them.

It is notified in the *Gazette* that Mr. J. J. B. Heemskirk has been recognised as in temporary charge of the Netherlands Consulate-General during the absence of Mr. Havre Droeze.

It is notified in the *Gazette* that the appointment of Commander W. C. H. Hastings, R.N. (Retired) to be Postmaster-General, has been approved by the Secretary of State for the Colonies.

On 23rd May P. S. Sullivan arrived from Macao with a Chinaman named Wong Shui, who is wanted for stealing gold leaf of the value of \$65. The gold leaf was entrusted to him by his employer, and the man cleared off with it.

Numbers of people have visited Kowloon walled city doing the past few days. H.E. the Governor and Lady Blake were there on 22nd May. The Welch Fusiliers returned to Hongkong yesterday, about 5 men of the Honkong Regiment taking their place.

We are informed by Messrs. Dutgens, Einmann & Co., General Agents of the Great Eastern and Caledonian Gold Mining Co., Limited, that a telegram has been received from the mines stating that 18 tons of quartz from the Bank of England Mine were crushed yielding 55 oz. of gold.

The following appears in the Garrison Orders dated 13th May:—On the recommendation of the Commander-in-Chief, the Secretary of State for War has approved of Lieut. Colonel and Brevet-Colonel R. B. Mainwaring being granted an extension of 12 months, from 1st July, 1899, in his period of command of 2nd Battalion, Royal Welsh Fusiliers.

Last year amongst the British and foreign community there were 243 births, of which 140 were boys and 103 girls. The rate per thousand was 15.9. Amongst the Chinese community there were 963 births, of which 592 were boys and 371 girls, the rate per thousand being 4. The death rate was, for the British and foreign community, 19.18, and for Chinese community, 22.8.

H.M.S. *Grafton* arrived from Weihaiwei on 25th May. She leaves again in a few days to relieve the *Powerful* at Manila.

On Saturday evening, 20th May, about eight o'clock, Mr. Bodenmeyer had the good fortune to kill a splendid badger, measuring about 4 feet from snout to tail, in Lower Castle Road. The animal was sitting at the side of the road when Mr. Bodenmeyer saw it and rushing up to it got in a blow with an umbrella which stunned it as it was darting away. Badgers are common on the hillside, but it is unusual for them to venture down amongst the houses.

Messrs. Jarlins Matheson & Co., General Managers of the Indo-China Steam Navigation Co., Limited, inform us that they are in receipt of a telegram from the Head Office in London stating that at the annual general meeting of shareholders to be held on the 8th June the Directors will recommend a dividend of 6 per cent. and a bonus of 2 per cent. for the year 1898, both free of income tax, and to carry forward £19,000. The balance at credit of underwriting account on 31st December, 1898, was £135,000.

Referring to the accounts of the District Watchman's Fund, the Acting Registrar-General, in his annual report says:—Canton subsidiary coinage now stands at a discount of a little over 2 per cent., and causes a loss on exchange of \$74.81. Only 7 per cent. of the subscriptions paid in subsidiary coins is paid in Hongkong coins. This probably represents the actual ratio of the two classes of coin in circulation. There is no reason to believe that Canton coins are "forced" on the collector. The sum paid in each instance is small and the shopman pays the first coins that come to his hand in the till.

*Sport and Gossip* says:—Sportsmen will regret to hear that during last week Mr. Hopeful's *Yenesei* had to be destroyed owing to that fatal disease glanders. His first bow to the public was made in Hongkong in February last year when he won the Happy Valley Derby. In the Garrison Cup on the second day of the Meeting he was beaten a head by *Queensberry*, but the day after he made up for his defeat by winning the Champions. In the spring of 1898 here he was placed third in the Ladies' Purse and in the autumn of the same year second in the autumn Cup, the only occasion upon which he has troubled the judge in Shanghai. "The best go first" seems to apply in some cases as regards pony flesh.

At the Magistracy on 23rd May an Indian constable, No. 633, was charged with assaulting a Chinese boy, who appeared with a bruise over his right eyebrow which the boy said was caused by the constable striking him with his stick. Two soldiers saw the assault committed and gave the constable into the custody of another constable. The latter remarked to them "He policeman," "Never mind whether he is; take him to the Central Police Station," said they, and they followed him to see that he took him there. On the application of Mr. Dick-Melbourne, who appeared for defendant, the case was adjourned until Thursday. It was stated that defendant has been in the Police Force for about 11 years.

Colonel R. B. Mainwaring, Acting Commandant, Hongkong Volunteer Corps, has addressed the following letter to employers having Volunteers in their employ:—I should like to place on record the gratification it gave the Military Authorities on May 16th to find how promptly the Employers of labour responded to the call for Volunteers for duty in the disturbed district, notwithstanding the inconvenience and even loss that must have been occasioned. It will be, of course, well understood that such a call is and can only be made when necessity arises—the greatest care being taken not to interfere with the industries of the Colony. In this case the Garrison was so reduced that without the services of the Hongkong Volunteer Corps it is possible that the expedition which was so successfully carried out would have to have been delayed till the Troops returned from the Frontier. In thanking you most heartily for the support you gave on the occasion, I am sure you cannot but be satisfied that the existence of the Corps is a vital necessity to the Colony, and you will have been pleased at the way the Volunteers turned out and the excellence of their behaviour during the whole of a somewhat trying affair.

A mishap occurred to the organ bellows at St. Andrew's Cathedral, Singapore, the other Sunday evening, which, writes a correspondent of the *Singapore Free Press*, recalls a similar misfortune to the instrument which did duty before the present magnificent organ was erected at Holy Trinity Cathedral, Shanghai. During the singing of the anthem, one Sunday morning, about fifteen or sixteen years ago, the bellows of the organ suddenly burst, when, of course, no one expected it, to the great consternation of the organist, choir, and congregation; however, the anthem was got through somehow. On this occasion Mr. Fentum, formerly organist of St. Andrew's Cathedral in Singapore, and Mr. Salzmann's predecessor, was presiding at the instrument. In years gone by, when organs that had not been built for the climate, were put up in several churches in India, it was common to hear of the bellows collapsing during service.

## COMMERCIAL.

## SILK.

CANSON, 12th May.—T'stules.—A few lots of New Season's T'stules appeared on the market and are said to have been sold at \$20 Best No 1. So far we hear of no settlements for Europe. Re-reels.—Nothing has been done since last report. Filature.—In the beginning of the fortnight, the sudden advance in Exchange and the exorbitant prices asked by the dealers checked business completely. Refusals sent met with no response and it was generally feared that we would have a considerable decline. Prices were only nominal and concessions of \$30/40 were obtainable on the highest prices paid a few days before. A few purchases, however, soon reassured the China men and the market became firmer. From prices paid we quote: \$970 for Kai Lun Yuen 9/11, \$935 for Kwong Shun Hang 11/13, \$925 for Kwong King Yuen 13/15, \$880, \$50 for Quan Hing Hing Lun and Soy Wo Cheong 11/13 and 13/15, \$850 for King Wo Cheong 18/22. Short-reels.—Have been in little enquiry. From prices paid we quote: \$915 for Kwong Lun On 1/16, \$900 for Mee Lun Hing and Wo Cheong 14/6, \$870 for Kun Lun Tai 14/16, and \$80/70 for IIIa 16/20. Waste.—Steam waste has been in good enquiry and prices advanced rapidly. \$79 have been paid for Extra and dealers are asking now \$81/82 per picul.

SHANGHAI, 20th May.—(From Messrs. A. R. Burkhill & Son's Circular)—The home market are reported quiet with Gold Kiling at 324 Fcs. Raw Silk.—Forward contracts have been made to the extent of 1,000 bales on basis of T's. 515 for Gold Kiling. Total contract are now estimated at about 25,000 bales. There is no definite news of the new crop, the general idea is that it will be a large one. Yellow Silk.—About 50 bales have been taken from stock. Arrivals, as per Customs Returns, 13th to 19th May are: 36 bales White, 26 bales Yellow and 1,068 bales Wild. Re-reels And Hand Filatures.—About 50 bales Pegasus, 1, 2, 3 have been contracted for. Steam Filatures.—It is reported that contracts have been made this week for 300 bales, price not forthcoming. It has apparently become the custom for both buyer and seller to be bound over to secrecy in settlements in this class of silk, which renders it difficult to obtain true details. The Export of Steam Filatures to date is: England 156 bales, France 4,361 bales, America 3,186 bales, and Japan 5 bales. Wilk Silk.—Some old cargo has changed hands. In Waste Silk And Pongees.—No business of importance has passed.

## EXPORT OF SILK FROM CHINA AND JAPAN TO EUROPE.

	1898-99	1897-98
bales.	bales.	
Shanghai .....	5,219	50,482
Canton .....	32,010	23,284
Yokohama .....	19,041	18,140
	116,71	91,906

## EXPORT OF SILK FROM CHINA AND JAPAN TO AMERICA.

	1898-99	1897-98
bales.	bales.	
Shanghai .....	11,443	12,564
Canton .....	10,176	11,163
Yokohama .....	28,796	33,279
	50,418	56,306

## CAMPHOR.

HONGKONG, 26th May.—There is little change to note in the position of this market. Quotations for Formosa are \$6.50 to \$63.00. Sales 25 piculs.

## SUGAR.

HONGKONG, 26th May.—A brisk demand has been experienced and prices have further advanced. Quotations are:

Shekloong, No. 1, White	7.88	7.92	per picul.
do, " White	7.8 to 7.87	"	
Shekloong, No. 1, Brown	5.17 to 5.23	"	
do, " Brown	5.05 to 5.10	"	
Swatow, No. 1, White	7.80 to 7.85	"	
do, " 1, White	7.25 to 7.30	"	
Swatow, No. 1, Brown	5.10 to 5.15	"	
do, " Brown	4.95 to 5.00	"	
Foochow, Small Cane	11.10	11.15	"
Swatow, " "	10.00	10.05	"

## MISCELLANEOUS EXPORTS.

Per Amer. ship, *Mc. Luarin*, sailed on the 27th April. From Hongkong for New York:—6,120 packages firecrackers, 6,087 rolls matting, 1,050 bales broken cassia, 800 cases ginger, 525 cases cassia, 342 bales rattancore, 170 packages chairs, 16 casks ginger, 112 cases heather brushes, 75 casks soy 66 cases blackwoodware, 30 cases earthenware, 11 cases Chinaware, and 3 packages merchandise.

Per P. & O. steamer *Coromandel*, sailed on the 13th May. For Hamburg:—100 boxes tea from Foochow. For Amsterdam:—300 boxes tea from Foochow. For London:—5,841 packages tea, 9 bales feathers, 6 cases lacquerware, and 3 packages merchandise from Foochow, 39 bales waste silk, 30 bales raw silk, 4 cases silk piece goods, 1 case silverware, 1 case cigars, 1 case butter flies, 1,450 boxes tea (30,450 lbs. Congou), and 158 boxes tea (3,318 lbs. Sc. O. Pekoe). For Gibraltar:—4 cases curios. For France:—327 bales raw silk, 4 cases silk piece goods, and 2 cases feathers. For Milan:—100 bales waste silk. For Zurich:—10 bales raw silk.

Per steamer *Sarpedon*, sailed on the 9th May. For London:—3,189 boxes tea (6,796 lbs. Congou), 378 boxes particulars unknown, 9 cases bambooware, 3 cases copperware, 97 cases blackwoodware, 100 cases palm-leaf fans, 5 cases cowtailhair, 19 casks whisky, 30 bales canes, 2,233 bales hemp, 102 packages feathers, 2,706 pieces crackers, 79 packages M. O. P. shells, 87 packages indigo, and 14 packages sundries. For Liverpool:—1,728 bales hemp, 100 bales mats, and 1 package sundries. For Manchester:—5 cases cigars. For Glasgow:—3 cases curios. For Dundee:—50 casks ginger. For Hamburg:—50 bales rattans and 250 bales cassia.

## OPIUM.

HONGKONG, 26th May.—Bengal.—The market has relapsed into a quiet state, and closes dull at the following figures:—New Patna \$737 $\frac{1}{2}$ , Old Patna \$777 $\frac{1}{2}$ , New Benares \$727 $\frac{1}{2}$ , and Old Benares \$777 $\frac{1}{2}$ .

Malwa.—The market has ruled firmer and a fair amount of sales have been effected. Closing quotations are:—

New Malwa	\$700 with a piece of 0 to 2 catty.
Old (2 yrs.)	\$720 " 0 to 1 "
" (3 4..)	\$760 " 0 to 3 "
" (5 6..)	\$770 " 0 to 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ "
" (7 ..)	\$820 " 0 to 2 "

Persian.—Rates have ruled steady, though the market has been quiet than the previous week. Latest rates are:—Oily 6 $\frac{1}{2}$  and Paper-tied, \$60 to \$765 according to quality.

To-day's stocks are estimated as under:—

New Patna .....	640 chests.
Old Patna .....	825 "
New Benares .....	220 "
Old Benares .....	45 "
Malwa .....	643 "
Persian .....	913 "

## COURSE OF THE HONGKONG OPIUM MARKET.

DATE.	PATNA.		BENARES.		MALWA.	
	New.	Old.	New.	Old.	New.	Old.
1899.	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
May 20	737 $\frac{1}{2}$	775	727 $\frac{1}{2}$	7624	700	700
May 21	737 $\frac{1}{2}$	765	727 $\frac{1}{2}$	775	700	700
May 22	737 $\frac{1}{2}$	775	727 $\frac{1}{2}$	775	700	700
May 23	740	775	727 $\frac{1}{2}$	775	700	700
May 24	757 $\frac{1}{2}$	775	727 $\frac{1}{2}$	775	700	700
May 25	757 $\frac{1}{2}$	775	727 $\frac{1}{2}$	777 $\frac{1}{2}$	700	700
May 26	757 $\frac{1}{2}$	777 $\frac{1}{2}$	727 $\frac{1}{2}$	777 $\frac{1}{2}$	700	700

## COTTON.

HONGKONG, 26th May.—Moderate business at almost quotations. Stocks, about 8,500 bales. Bombay ....." 14.00 to 16.00 picul. Karrache ....." to .." Bengal (New), Rangoon, } 15.25 to 17.00 picul. and Dacca ....." }

## RICE.

HONGKONG, 26th May.—The decline has been arrested and prices are now steady. Quotations are:—

Saigon, Ordinary	\$2.15 to 2.20
Round, good quality	2.57 to 2.60
Long .....	2.88 to 2.91
Siam, Field, mill cleaned, No. 1 .....	2.92 to 2.96
" Garlen, No. 1 .....	3.08 to 3.13
" Waite .....	3.55 to 3.60
" Fine Circe .....	3.78 to 3.82

## CLOTHES.

HONGKONG, 26th May.—Very small business doing. Quotations are:—

off .....	18.00 to — ex ship, no min.
Australian .....	— to 11.00 ex ship, steady
Medium Lump .....	9.00 to 10.00 no min.
Small Lump .....	6.50 to 9.00 ex ship, quiet
Hongay double .....	12.00 to — ex godown
screened .....	8.00 to 8.50 ex ship
Hongay Lump .....	8.00 to 8.50 ex ship
Hongay Dust .....	5.50 to —
Briquettes .....	10.50 to —

## MISCELLANEOUS IMPORTS.

HONGKONG, 26th May.—Among the sales reported during the week are the following:—

YARN AND PIECE GOODS:—Bombay Yarn	—
Bombay—Nos. 10 to 20s .....	59.0

Camlets—Assorted	12.00 to 32.00
Lastings—30 yds., 31 inches, Assorted	9.00 to 20.00
Orleans—Plain	7.50 to 9.00 per pair
Blankets—8 to 12 lbs.	8.50 to 14.00
<b>METALS—</b>	
Iron—Nail Rod	4.10 to — per picul
Square, Flat Round Bar	4.55 to —
Swedish Bar	6.25 to —
Small Round Rod	4.75 to —
Loop, 4 to 11/2 in.	5.75 to —
Wire, 15/25	9.00 to —
Old Wire Rope	2.50 to —
Lend, L. B. & Co. and Hole Chop	9.00 to —
Australian	9.00 to —
Yellow Metal—Muntz, 14/20 oz.	43.00 to —
Vivian's, 14/20 oz.	42.00 to —
Elliot's, 14/20 oz.	42.00 to —
Composition Nails	75.00 to —
Japan Copper, Slabs	88.00 to —
Tiles	37.00 to —
Tin	— to — per box.
Tin-Plates	6.25 to — per ewt. case
Steel, 4 to 8	5.75 to —
<b>SUNDRIES—</b>	
Quicksilver	245.00 t. per picul
Window Glass	5.10 to — per 10-gal. case
Kerosene Oil	2.05 —

SHANGHAI, 19th May.—(From Messrs.—Noë, Murray & Co.'s Piece Goods Trade Report.—The market remains in the same quiet state as mentioned in our last Report, in fact there is even less doing. American makes being an absolute blank, and clearances generally are falling off. The only reason for this must be the disinclination to invest further in goods before the Settling-day, as the markets in the consuming districts are all fairly active and money is easy. Deliveries, also, compare very favourably with last year, many of the more important items showing a welcome increase. American makes standing out most prominently, especially Sheetings, which seem to be gaining more and more in favour, probably on account of the wider range of qualities that come here now, instead of what used to be the regular standard makes only, the cheaper class of cloth, apparently, finding the readiest sale in the country. So long as the deliveries keep in excess of the Imports, as is the case with most of the English goods, there should not be much to complain about, and the Chinese markets can hardly be blamed for not taking more than is offered. Business has actually been on a somewhat larger scale than is reported, many transactions being withheld from publication on account of the terms, as regards Exchange and delivery, etc., being so diverse as to make it difficult to give the exact quotation in an intelligible manner. However, even taking these into account the market could not be called anything but extremely quiet. A few indents have gone through for special lines, but as a rule home prices are so much above those ruling here at present the dealers are afraid to operate. There is still some impediment apparently to the trade in Newchwang, but it is very difficult to get at the bottom of it, and it seems to have more to do with the mode of financing than anything connected with the market. Tientsin is going on satisfactorily, though there are persistent rumours to the contrary, made no doubt with an object, but they are unlikely to have much effect on prices here, if any. Although fresh orders are very slow in coming in from the River Ports it cannot be said that the trade is failing off there, as can be seen by the deliveries, from which it would appear that the forward purchases made early in the year must have been abnormally large. This would seem to apply to Ningpo as well. Exports to the new Ports are commencing to appear in the Daily Returns. The Yarn market is dull and drooping, and lower prices have had to be accepted, even to induce the small amount of business that is reported. There has been no movement in Cotton during the interval.

METALS, 22nd May.—(From Messrs. Alex Bielfeld & Co.'s Report).—A fair business has been done and a demand has sprung up, the Natives apparently thinking that as the Hong quotations grow stronger instead of weakening they had better order now. Hence we are able to report the following transactions:—Sohier Nail Rods about 750 tons up to 145s. c.i.f. &c.; 50 tons Old Round Iron at 96s. c.i.f. &c.; 100 tons London

Tyres at 196s. 6d. c.i.f. &c.; 100 tons Australian Lead at £14, 10s. c.i.f. &c.; 90 tons Hale Hoops at 95s. c.i.f. &c.; 125 tons Galvanized Wire Rigging at Tls. 20 spot. c.i.f. &c.; 80 tons Liverpool Horse Shoes at 86 6d. spot. c.i.f. American Pig Iron at Tls. 22 has been refused. Owing to high prices at home, no orders have been booked for Copper and Yellow Metal Sheathings and hardly any stocks are upon the local market. Quotations nominal.

#### JOINT STOCK SHARES.

HONGKONG, 26th May.—Holidays have somewhat interfered with business, but the market has ruled fairly active and rates firm.

BANKS.—Hongkong and Shanghais have found small buyers at 295 and 296 cash and at 306 for August, closing firmer at 297 per cent. prem. buyers. Nationals are quiet with sellers and no sales at \$21 $\frac{1}{2}$ .

MARINE INSURANCES.—China Traders have ruled steady with sales at \$62. Cantons continue on offer without finding buyers. Unions are enquired for at quotation without bringing any shares on the market. Straits remain neglected with no sales or buyers, and the Northern Insurances steady at quotations with no local sales.

FIRE INSURANCES.—Hongkongs continue in demand at \$312 after small sales at that and at \$312 $\frac{1}{2}$ . China Fires still remain in request at \$83 without inducing holders to part.

SHIPPING.—Hongkong, Canton and Macaos have changed hands at \$21 $\frac{1}{2}$  and close steady at that rate. Indos upon the intimation of a 6 per cent. dividend and 2 per cent. bonus suddenly jumped to 69 after sales in the early part of the week at \$67, \$66 $\frac{1}{2}$ , and \$66. On time a fair business has been transacted for June at \$70 and August at \$72; market closes with sellers at \$69. Douglasses have changed hands in small lots at \$56 $\frac{1}{2}$  and continue firm at that rate. China Manilas have been enquired for at \$79. China Mutuals remain unchanged and without business.

REFINERIES.—China Sugars have been negotiated in small lots at \$174, whilst larger parcels have changed hands at \$173 $\frac{1}{2}$ . Luzons with a continued small enquiry, have ruled firm and sales have been effected at \$54 and \$55 cash and \$54 $\frac{1}{2}$  and \$55 for 31st inst.

MINING.—Punjoms with an almost unsatisfied demand have improved to \$8 after very small sales at \$7.80 and \$7.90. Charbonnages remain unchanged and without business. Queens with more satisfactory reports from the mines improved a little to 55 cents after sales at 52 $\frac{1}{2}$  and 50 cents, market closing steady at 55 cents. Jelibus have changed hands at \$9.90 and \$9.80 in small unimportant lots. Raubs after further sales at \$60 $\frac{1}{2}$  and \$60 $\frac{1}{4}$  have ruled a little weaker and close with sellers at \$60 $\frac{1}{2}$ . Olivers and Great Easterns have ruled very quiet with small sales at quotations.

DOCKS, WHARVES, AND GODOWNS.—Hongkong and Whampoa Docks after further small sales at 381 per cent. prem. have further advanced to 382 with buyers; on time shares are enquired for at a little better than equivalent rates, but they are still difficult to obtain and holders continue firm. Kowloon Wharves have changed hands at \$86 $\frac{1}{2}$  and \$86 in fair quantities. Wanchais remain unchanged and without business.

LANDS, HOTELS, AND BUILDINGS.—Hongkong Lands continue to be enquired for in a small way at \$52 without leading to business. Hotels have ruled quiet at \$87 with little or no business. Humphreys have found strong buyers at \$10 and \$10.10 for cash and at from \$10.30 to \$10.50 for August, market closing steady at \$10.10. West Points have found further buyers at \$28 and \$28 $\frac{1}{2}$  and are still wanted at the latter rate. A demand for Kowloon Lands still exists without bringing out any shares.

COTTONS.—With no local business to port, quotations are taken from the last Shanghai circulars.

MISCELLANEOUS.—Green Islands after changing hands at \$24 close in demand at that rate with no sellers. Watsons have receded to \$14. Electrics are wanted at \$12, but no sales are reported. Ropes have changed hands at \$169, China Providents at \$9.75, and Fenwicks are enquired for at \$37 without bringing any shares into the market.

#### Closing quotations are as follows:

COMPANY.	CASH.	TOP.	TOP.
Hongkong & Shai- China & Japan, ordy	\$125	\$97 p. it	buyers
Do. deferred	£1	£1	5 5s.
Nat. Bank of Chin- a. Shares	£5	\$21 $\frac{1}{2}$	sellers
Foun. Shares	£1	\$21 $\frac{1}{2}$	sellers
Bell's Asbestos E. A.	£1	—	China
Campbell, Moore & Co.	£11	\$104	sellers
China Prov. L. & M.	£10	\$9.75	sellers
China Sugar	£100	\$174	
Cotton Mills— Ewo	Tls. 100	11s. 70	
International	Tls. 100	Tls. 70	
Laou Kung Pow.	Tls. 100	11s. 75	
Soychee	Tls. 500	Tls. 350	
Yahloong	Tls. 100	11s. 56	
Hongkong	\$100	\$84, sales & sellers	
Dairy Farm	£6	\$4, buyers	
Fenwick & Co., Geo.	£25	\$37, buyers	
Green Island Cement	£10	\$41, buyers	
H. & C. Bakery	£50	\$31	
Hongkong & C. Gas	£10	\$16, buyers	
Hongkong Electric	£10	\$12, buyers	
H. H. L. Tramways	£100	\$142	
Hongkong Hotel	—	\$87, buyers	
Hongkong Ice	£25	\$112, sal. & sellers	
H. & K. Wharf & C.	£50	\$64, sellers	
Hongkong Rope	£50	\$169, sales	
H. & W. Dock	£25	382, prem.	
Insurances— Canton	£50	\$421, sellers	
China Fire	£20	\$83, buyers	
China Traders	£25	\$62 buyers	
Hongkong Fire	—	\$312 $\frac{1}{2}$ , buyers	
North-China	—	11s. 190	
Straits	£25	\$4, sellers	
Union	£50	\$30	
Yangtsze	—	\$114, sellers	
and and Building	—	—	
Hongkong Land Inv.	£50	\$81, buyers	
Humphreys Estate	£10	\$10, sellers	
Kowloon Land & I.	£50	\$24, buyers	
West Point Building	£40	\$18 $\frac{1}{2}$ , sales	
Luzon Sugar	£100	\$6, buyers	
mining— Charbonnages	£234	\$180, sellers	
St. Etna & Cordon	£55	\$350, sellers	
Do. Preference	£1	\$105, sellers	
Jelibus	—	\$10, sellers	
Queens Mines Ltd.	25c.	55 cts, sellers	
Liver's Mines, A.	£5	\$6, e. t. c.	
Do. B.	£3	\$3, sellers	
Punjoms	£6	\$8, sellers	
Do. Preference	—	\$1.60	
Raubs	15	100, sellers	
New Amoy Dock	£10	\$154	
Steamship Cos.	—	—	
China and Manil	£50	\$79, buyers	
China Mutual Pres.	£10	£9, 15s., buyers	
Do. Ordinary	£10	£4, 10s., buyers	
Do. Do.	£2	£2, 10s., buyers	
Douglas Steamship	£50	\$56 $\frac{1}{2}$ , sal. & buyers	
H., Canton and M.	£15	\$29, buyers	
Indo-China S. N.	£10	\$69, sellers	
Star Ferry	£7	\$13, sellers	
Tebrau Planting Co.	£5	\$5, sellers	
Do.	3	\$3, sellers	
United Asbestos	£2	\$2	
Do.	£10	\$10, nominal	
Wanchai Warehouse	£5	\$39, buyers	
Wanchai Co., A.	£10	\$4, sellers	

J. Y. V. VERNON, Broker.

SHAGHAI, 22nd May.—(From Messrs. J. P. Bisset & Co.'s Report).—Business has been active during the week, more especially in Indo-China and Hongkew Wharf shares. Banks.—Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation.—The market opened weak, on account of political news, and shares were sold to Hongkong at 202 per cent. premium with exchange 72 $\frac{1}{2}$ . The rate hardened afterwards, and shares were sold to Hongkong at 300 for June and 305 for August. A cash sale was made at 292 $\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. premium, which we quote as the closing rate. Marine Insurance.—Union Insurance shares are wanted in Hongkong at \$225. North-China shares were placed at Tls. 190, and are obtainable at the same rate. Fire Insurance.—China Fire shares were sold to Hongkong at \$82. Hongkong are wanted in the South at \$310. Shipping.—A fair business has been done in Indo-China S. N. shares at Tls. 31 $\frac{1}{2}$  cash, Tls. 52 for May, Tls. 52 $\frac{1}{2}$  for June and July, and Tls. 52 $\frac{1}{2}$ /52 for August delivery. Sugars.—Perak Sugar Cultivation shares were placed at Tls. 48/50, and are now offering at Tls. 48. China Sugar Refining shares have improved in Hongkong to \$174, and Luzons to \$53. Mining.—Raub Australian Gold Mining

shares were sold to Hongkong at \$58; and \$61. Docks, Wharves, and Godowns.—Boyd & Co. shares changed hands at Tls. 200, S. C. Farnham & Co. shares at Tls. 190/1.24 cash and Tls. 194/195 for June, and Shanghai Deck shares at Tls. 101 for Preference and Tls. 90 for Ordinary. A very large business was done in Shanghai and Hongkew Wharf shares, at Tls. 167/182, cash Tls. 170/182 for June, Tls. 170/187 for July, Tls. 172/187 for August, Tls. 170/190 for September, and Tls. 190 for December delivery. Land.—Shanghai Land Investment shares are wanted at Tls. 82 $\frac{1}{2}$ , but are held for higher rates. Humphrey's Estate and Finance shares were purchased from Hongkong at \$10 cash and \$10 for August delivery. Incus red.—In Cotton Mills, E-Wo and Soo Chee shares are offering. Internationals were sold at Tls. 67 $\frac{1}{2}$  cash, but recovered to Tls. 72 $\frac{1}{2}$  for June, and were done to-day at Tls. 70 cash. One or two lots of Laou Kung Mows changed hands at Tls. 75. Shanghai Eis shares were sold at Tls. 63. Shanghai Rice Mill shares at Tls. 26, and American Cigarette shares at Tls. 62 $\frac{1}{2}$ . Miscellaneous.—Shanghai-Sumatra Tobacco shares changed hands to a fair extent at Tls. 60 cash and Tls. 62 $\frac{1}{2}$  for August, and shares are wanted, on account of the sale of Tobacco at a good price. The final call of Tls. 25 on Shanghai-Lankat Tobacco shares was due on the 20th, and we remove New share from our list. We quote the share at Tls. 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ . Hall & Holtz shares were sold at \$34, and are wanted. Loans.—Chinese Imperial E Loan Bonds were placed at Tls. 250. Shanghai Waterworks Debentures are wanted.

Quotations are:—

**BANKS.**  
Hongkong and Shanghai.—\$490.62.  
Bank of China and Japan, Ltd.—£10.0.  
Do. ordinary.—£5.5.0.  
National Bank of China, Ltd.—\$22.00.

**COTTON MILLS.**  
Two Cotton Spinning & W. Co., Ltd.—Tls. 70.00.  
Hongkong Cotton S. W. & D. Co.—\$4.50.  
International Cotton Man. Co., Ltd.—Tls. 70.00.  
Laou-kung-mow Cotton Co., Ltd.—Tls. 75.00.  
Soo Chee Cotton Spinning Co., Ltd.—Tls. 350.00.

**DOCKS, WHARVES, &c.**  
Boyd & Co., Ltd., Founders.—Nominal.  
Boyl & Co., Limited.—Tls. 210.00.  
Hongkong & Kowloon Wharf Company.—\$87.  
Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Co., Ltd.—\$587.50.  
S. C. Farnham & Co.—Tls. 192.50.  
Shanghai Engineering S. & D. Co.—Tls. 90.00.  
Shanghai & Hongkew Wharf Co.—Tls. 182.50.

**INSURANCES.**  
Canton Insurance Office, Ltd.—\$140.00.  
China Fire Insurance Co., Ltd.—\$1.50.  
China Traders' Insurance Co., Ltd.—\$61.00.  
Hongkong Fire Insurance Co., Ltd.—\$303.00.  
North China Insurance Co., Ltd.—Tls. 190.00.  
Straits Insurance Co., Ltd.—\$4.00.  
Union Insurance Society of Canton, Ltd.—\$220.  
Yangtsze Insurance Assoc., Ltd.—\$114.

**LANDS.**  
Hongkong Land Invest. & A. Co., Ltd.—\$81.00.  
Humphreys Estate and Finance Co., Ltd.—\$10.  
Shanghai Land Invest Co. (fully pd.)—Tls. 82.50.

**MINING.**  
Panjim Mining Co., Ltd.—\$7.50.  
Panjim Mining Co., Ltd., pref. shares.—\$1.60.  
Rauli Australian Gold Mining Co., Ltd.—\$61.00.  
Sheridan Consolidated Co.—Tls. 4.00.

**SHIPPING.**  
China Mutual preference.—Tls. 72.0.  
Do. ordinary, £ paid.—Tls. 30.00.  
Co-operative Cargo Boat Co.—Tls. 140.00.  
Douglas Steamship Co., Ltd.—\$56.00.  
Hongkong, Canton and Macao.—\$29.00.  
Indo China Steam N. Co., Ltd.—Tls. 51.50.  
Shanghai Cargo Boat Co.—Tls. 152.50.  
Shanghai Tugboat Co., Ltd.—Tls. 23.00.  
Taku Tug & Lighter Co., Ltd.—Tls. 7.00.

**SUGAR.**  
China Sugar Refining Co., Ltd.—\$173.00.  
Luzon Sugar Refining Co., Ltd.—\$52.0.  
Perak Sugar Cultivation Co., Ltd.—Tls. 48.00.

**MISCELLANEOUS.**  
American Cigarette Co.—Tls. 62.50.  
Central Stores, Ltd.—\$11.00.  
China Flour Mills Co.—Tls. 40.00.  
Hall & Holtz, Ltd.—\$3.00.  
Llewellyn & Co. J., Limited.—\$61.00.  
Major Brothers, Limited.—Tls. 40.00.  
Shanghai Feather Cleaning Co.—Tls. 400.00.  
Shanghai Gas Co.—\$185.00.

Shanghai Hops Bazaar Co., Ltd.—Tls. 62.50.  
Shanghai Ice, Cold Storage, & Refrigeration Co., Ltd.—Tls. 31.00.  
Shanghai Langkat Tobacco Co., Ltd.—Tls. 60.00.  
Shanghai Rice Mills Co.—Tls. 26.00.  
Shanghai-Sumatra Tobacco Co.—Tls. 6.00.  
Shanghai Waterworks Co., Ltd.—Tls. 266.00.  
Watson Co., A. S. Limited.—\$14.00.

### EXCHANGE

FRIDAY, 26th May.

ON LONDON.—	Telegraphic Transfer	1/11 $\frac{1}{2}$
	Bank Bills, on demand	1/11 $\frac{1}{2}$
	Bank Bills, at 30 days' sight	1/11 $\frac{1}{2}$
	Bank Bills, at 4 months' sight	1/11 $\frac{1}{2}$
	Credits, at 4 months' sight	2/0
	Documentary Bills, 4 months' sight	2/0 $\frac{1}{2}$
ON PARIS.—		
	Bank Bills, on demand	2.48 $\frac{1}{2}$
	Credits, at 4 months' sight	2.52
ON GERMANY.—		
	On demand	2.01 $\frac{1}{2}$
ON NEW YORK.—		
	Bank Bills, on demand	48 $\frac{1}{2}$
	Credits, 60 days' sight	49 $\frac{1}{2}$
ON BOMBAY.—		
	Telegraphic Transfer	148
	Bank, on demand	148 $\frac{1}{2}$
ON CALCUTTA.—		
	Telegraphic Transfer	148
	Bank, on demand	148 $\frac{1}{2}$
ON SHANGHAI.—		
	Bank, at sight	72 $\frac{1}{2}$
	Private, 30 days' sight	73 $\frac{1}{2}$
ON YOKOHAMA.—		
	On demand	4 $\frac{1}{2}$ % pm.
ON MANILA.—		
	On demand	1 $\frac{1}{2}$ % pm.
ON SINGAPORE.—		
	On demand	1 $\frac{1}{2}$ % pm.
SOVEREIGNS.	Bank's Buying Rate	10.01
GOLD LEAF, 100 fine, per tael		52.75

### TONNAGE.

HONGKONG, 26th May.—Our freight market continues weak and rates generally depressed.

From Saigon to Hongkong, a number of small carriers have obtained 17 cents per picul and there is a moderate enquiry for medium carriers at this rate, in other directions there is no enquiry.

From Bangkok to Hongkong, the rate remains nominally at 17 $\frac{1}{2}$  cents outside and 2 $\frac{1}{2}$  cents per picul inside the bar.

Newchwang to Canton, a settlement is reported at 29 cent per picul.

Coal freights are firm at \$2.55 per ton Moji to Hongkong, and \$1 per ton to Singapore.

A sailer is wanted to load hence for New York, at about 17s. per ton.

The following are the settlements:—

*Martha*—German steamer, 1,56 tons, one port Macassar or Java to Marseilles (copra), 46s. per ton  
*Tetatos*—German steamer, 1,578 tons, Sourabaya to Hongkong, private terms.

*Loksan*—British steamer, 979 tons, Hoilo to Yokohama, 30 cents per picul; thence Moji to Swatow, \$2.75 per ton.

*Mongkut*—British steamer, 862 tons, Newchwang to Canton, 19 cents per picul.

*Shantung*—British steamer, 1,835 tons, Moji to Hongkong, \$2.55 per ton.

*Thysa*—Norwegian steamer, 2,474 tons, Moji to Hongkong, \$2.5 per ton.

*Nordhavet*—Danish steamer, 2,161 tons, Moji to Hongkong, \$2.5 per ton.

*Marie Jelsoe*—German steamer, 1,771 tons, Hongkong to Hongkong, \$1.75, Canton, \$2.15 per picul.

*Propontis*—British steamer, 1,390 tons, Saigon to Hongkong, 15 $\frac{1}{2}$  cents per picul.

*Siam*—British steamer, 992 tons, Saigon to Hongkong, 16 cents per picul.

*Sishan*—British steamer, 897 tons, Saigon to Hongkong, 16 cents per picul.

*China*—German steamer, 1,271 tons, Saigon to Hongkong, 17 cents per picul.

*Oslo*—Norwegian steamer, 777 tons, Saigon to Hongkong, 17 cents per picul.

*Triton*—German steamer, 1,033 tons, Saigon to Hongkong, 17 cents per picul.

*Holstein*—German steamer, 1,103 tons, Saigon to Hongkong, 17 cents per picul.

*Tuichow*—British steamer, 892 tons, Saigon to Hongkong, 17 cents per picul.

*Kongbey*—British steamer, 862 tons, Saigon to Hongkong, 17 cents per picul.

*Quarta*—German steamer, 1,146 tons, Saigon to Hongkong, 17 cents per picul.

*Pronto*—German steamer, 789 tons, monthly, 4/1/1 months, \$5,200 per month.

**VESSELS ON THE BERTH.**  
For LONDON.—*Parramatta* (str.), *Kintuck* (str.), *Java* (str.) *Ceylon* (str.), *Glaucus* (str.), *Bingo Maru* (str.).

For BREMEN.—*Sechsen* (str.).

For MARSEILLE.—*Indus* (str.), *Bingo Maru* (str.).

For HAVRE AND HAMBURG.—*Sibiria* (str.), *Konigsberg* (str.), *Bamberg* (str.).

For SAN FRANCISCO.—*Coptic* (str.), *America Maru* (str.), *Queen Margaret*, *Thyra* (str.), *C. of Rio de Janeiro* (str.).

For VANCOUVER.—*Empress of China* (str.).

For VICTORIA, B.C., AND TACOMA.—*Tartar* (str.), *Olympia* (str.).

For PORTLAND, O.—*Lennox* (str.).

For NEW YORK.—*Undaunted* (str.), *Portigern* (str.), *D. Rickmers* (str.), *Indrapura* (str.).

For AUSTRALIA.—*Kasuga Maru* (str.).

For STRAITS AND CALCUTTA.—*Hyson* (str.), *Kohinur* (str.).

### SHIPPING.

#### ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES SINCE LAST MAIL.

#### HONGKONG.

May—

#### ARRIVALS.

19. Sachem, Amr. bark, from Shanghai.
19. Cheangchew, British str., from Straits.
20. Japan, British str., from London.
20. Chihli, British str., from Canton.
20. Idzumi Maru, Japanese str., from Seattle.
20. Choysang, British str., from Canton.
20. Bygde, Norwegian str., from Canton.
20. Nanyang, German str., from Swatow.
20. City of Rio de Janeiro, Amr. str., from San Francisco.
20. Cardiganshire, British str., from London.
20. Clara, German str., from Haiphong.
20. Astern, British str., from Barry.
21. Airlie, British str., from Sydney.
21. Chowfa, British str., from Bangkok.
21. Haitan, British str., from Coast Ports.
21. Whampoa, British str., from Shanghai.
21. Loongmoon, German str., from Canton.
21. Szechuen, British str., from Canton.
21. Heidelberg, German str., from Kobe.
21. Devawongse, British str., from Bangkok.
22. Kohinur, British str., from Calcutta.
22. Hohenzollern, Ger. str., from Yokohama.
22. Taiyuan, British str., from Melbourne.
22. Conemaugh, Amr. str., from Manila.
22. Hailan, French str., from Hoihow.
22. Etna, Italian cruiser, from Batavia.
22. Hikosan Maru, Jap. str., from K'notzu.
22. Gairloch, British str., from Batoum.
22. Stolberg, German str., from Saigon.
22. St. Helens, British str., from Aroe Bay.
22. Ragoval, Norwegian str., from Saigon.
22. Tartar, British str., from Vancouver.
22. Preussen, German str., from Shanghai.
22. Chiuyen, Chinese str., from Shanghai.
22. Tategami Maru, Japanese str., from Moji.
22. Humber, British storeship, from W'haiwei.
23. Fushan, Chinese str., from Canton.
23. Glenfalloch, British str., from Penang.
23. Kasuga Maru, Jap. str., from Yokohama.
23. Kashing, British str., from Canton.
23. Olympia, Amr. cruiser, from Manila.
23. Liberal, Portuguese g.-bt., from Macao.
23. Inaba Maru, Japanese str., from London.
23. Lennox, British str., from Portland (Or.).
23. Mongkut, British str., from Newchwang.
23. Tientsin, British str., from Swatow.
24. Kiukiang, British str., from Chefoo.
24. Haiching, British str., from Tamsui.
24. Rosetta, British str., from Yokohama.
24. Kiangnan, Chinese str., from Chefoo.
24. Kumsang, British str., from Karatsu.
24. Ambria, German str., from Hamburg.
24. Hating, French str., from Haiphong.
25. Charterhouse, British str., from Straits.
25. Hinsang, British str., from Canton.
25. Grafton, British cruiser, from Weihaiwei.
25. Deuterros, German str., from Saigon.
25. Hoihao, French str., from Pakhoi.
25. Maizuru Maru, Jap. str., from Swatow.
25. Chittagong, British str., from Saigon.
25. Tordenskjold, Norw. str., from N'chwang.
25. Siam, British str., from Saigon.
25. Bogatad, Norwegian str., from New York.
25. Parramatta, British str., from Shanghai.
26. Ettrickdale, British str., from Moji.
26. Coptic, British str., from San Francisco.
26. Hailoong, British str., from Tamqui.
26. Whampoa, British str., from Canton.
26. Chiuyen, Chinese str., from Canton.
26. Kwanglee, Chinese str., from Shanghai.
26. Foochow, British str., from Amoy.
26. Tientsin, British str., from Canton.
26. Nubia, British str., from London.
26. Kwanglee, Chinese str., from Shanghai.
26. Sullberg, German str., from Newchwang.
26. Chelydra, British str., from Calcutta.

May—  
 20, Tonkin, French str., for Shanghai.  
 20, Salazie, French str., for Europe, &c.  
 20, Tergenhus, Norw. str., for Kobe.  
 20, Pronto, German str., for Amoy.  
 20, Birchtor, British str., for Shanghai.  
 20, Salvador Amr. str., for Amoy.  
 20, Trigonia, British str., for Shanghai.  
 20, Chihli, British str., for Shanghai.  
 20, Suisang, British str., for Calcutta.  
 20, Michael Jebsen, Ger. str., for Vladivostock.  
 21, Namyong, British str., for Amoy.  
 21, Triumph, German str., for Hoihow.  
 21, Kawachi Maru, Jap. str., for Singapore.  
 21, Cheangchew, British str., for Amoy.  
 21, Zweena, British str., for Singapore.  
 21, Hanoi, French str., for Hoihow.  
 21, Nippon Maru, Jap. str., for S. Francisco.  
 21, Bygdo, Norwegian str., for Chefoo.  
 21, Haimun, British str., for Swatow.  
 21, Sumidagawa Maru, Jap. str., for Swatow.  
 21, Hermione, British cruiser, for Amoy.  
 22, Clara, German str., for Haiphong.  
 22, Japan, British str., for Shanghai.  
 22, Szechuen, British str., for Takow.  
 23, Jason, British str., for Amoy.  
 23, Choisang, British str., for Shanghai.  
 23, Whampoa, British str., for Canton.  
 23, Loongmoon, German str., for Shanghai.  
 23, Nanyang, German str., for Swatow.  
 23, Chiyuen, Chinese str., for Canton.  
 23, Australian, British str., for Australia.  
 23, Kashing, British str., for Shanghai.  
 23, Eastern, British str., for Shanghai.  
 24, Preussen, German str., for Europe.  
 24, Heidelberg, German str., for Hamburg.  
 24, Hikosan Maru, Jap. str., for Kutchinotzu.  
 24, China, German str., for Saigon.  
 24, Mongkut, British str., for Canton.  
 24, Haitan, British str., for Swatow.  
 24, Benlarig, British str., for Singapore.  
 24, St. Helens, British str., for Swatow.  
 24, Chwnshan, British str., for Swatow.  
 24, Esmeralda, British str., for Manila.  
 24, Glenfalloch, British str., for Swatow.  
 24, Hailan, French str., for Foochow.  
 25, Fushun, Chinese str., for Shanghai.  
 25, Taiyuan, British str., for Nagasaki.  
 25, Tientsin, British str., for Canton.  
 25, Hokoku Maru, Jap. str., for Kobe.  
 25, Tordenskjold, Norw. str., for Canton.  
 25, Inaba Maru, Jap. str., for Yokohama.  
 25, Afridi, British str., for Yokohama.  
 25, Chowfa, British str., for Swatow.  
 25, Gairloch, British str., for Amoy.  
 25, Kiukiang, British str., for Canton.  
 26, Tategami Maru, Jap. str., for Nagasaki.  
 26, Haiching, British str., for Swatow.  
 26, Katsuyama Maru, Jap. str., for Kobe.  
 26, Foochow, British str., for Canton.  
 26, Daphne, British sloop, for Manila.  
 26, Liberal, Portuguese g.-bt., for Macao.  
 26, Cardiganshire, British str., for Nagasaki.  
 26, Ambria, German str., for Shanghai.  
 26, Kasuga Maru, Jap. str., for Australia.  
 26, Hating, French str., for Hoihow.  
 26, Tientsin, British str., for Shanghai.  
 26, Devawongse, British str., for Swatow.  
 26, Kohinur, British str., for Calcutta.

## PASSENGERS LIST.

## ARRIVED.

Per Fushun, from Shanghai. Mr. O. W. Waterhouse.

Per Esmeralda, from Manila. Mrs. E. Fisher, Mrs. Alma Kock, Mrs. Carmen Järhling and Miss B. Blanu, Messrs. Kruse, Matias Sanchez, Chas. Neisikao, K. J. Faust, V. Libermann, J. C. Ventura, Haywood, and 118 Chinese.

Per Salazie, for Hongkong, from Shanghai. Mr. E. B. Raymond, Mrs. Vera West, Messrs. Wittmuss, H. J. Grewing, Lo To Yee, Carl Francke, Thomas Bouladoux, P. L. Sampson, Wang Hoo Chun, W. Hunt, Clingh Bauna, Mr. and Mrs. Thiebaut and 4 children, Messrs. H. Sampson and Geo. MacCamish, from Yokohama. Mr. and Mrs. Jackson, Sisters Amédée and Vilahne, Messrs. Leo Yam Chee and Wong; from Kobe, Mr. and Mrs. Tookey, Mr. and Miss Tookey, Miss Elgan, Messrs. Georgacopoulos, Tig Hot, and L. Maller; for Saigon, from Shanghai, Mr. Ballestracci; from Yokohama, Mr. Jusa; from Kobe, Mr. Filoli, from Nagasaki. Mrs. Marakami, Mr. Kini Jahavi, Miss Nagamura, Miss Omasi, Mr. Taki and child; for Singapore, from Shanghai, Messrs. Brinkworth, Chia Kong, and Nagakawa; for Port Said, from Shanghai.

Mr. Durand-Léon; from Yokohama, Mrs. Schwarz, Amalia, Mrs. Atapovich, Mrs. Kourgansky, and Vorsnoff; for Marseilles, from Shanghai, Messrs. R. P. Maquet and Bryant S. Fasset, Rev. P. Va. Amme, Messrs. Roofdhoofd, Everest, and Gachou; from Yokohama, Messrs. C. Raynand, Oviedo, and Schellenberg; from Nagasaki. General and Mrs. Loewe and infant, and Mrs. Jasiuska.

Per Tonkin, for Hongkong, from Marseilles, Mr. Tamet; from Colombo, Messrs. Li Liu, Wong Sang, Lee Lock, and Lim Fong; from Singapore, Messrs. W. Dennis, George Muir, Bume, N. J. Weaver, Mr. and Mrs. Percival, Messrs. Sim Pung Cheong, Max Samuel, A. W. Stiven, Yeap Eng Teong, J. Mowbray Jones, P. F. Shirkey, Nagano, and H. Joordan; from Saigon. Mrs. Eid and child, Messrs. Charles Dreyfus and Angrard; for Shanghai, from Marseilles, Mr. and Mrs. Carella and child. Mr. H. Goldman, Mrs. M. Smullerich, Mrs. S. Brun, Mr. and Mrs. Cholot and child, Messrs. Joseph Rougon, Vit. Burlando, Didier, Volay, Renard, Rebierre, Tremblay, Paumelle, Petit, Vital, Clavier, Leclerc, Teyssandier. Captain Percy Smith, Messrs. England, Sauveur, and C. A. Deichen; from Singapore, Messrs. W. S. Elliott, J. Ibbister, and H. C. Reid; from Saigon, Father Achille Robert; for Nagasaki, from Singapore, Mr. Le Sauvage, Mrs. Otoku, Mr. Okaschi, and Mrs. Ohmatsu; for Yokohama, from Marseilles, Messrs. Thevenet, B.-nard, and Matzuo; from Singapore. Mr. Derouzier, Mrs. Simon, and Mrs. Obusa.

Per Japan, for Hongkong, from London, Capt. E. G. Waymouth, R.A., Lieut. Sidney Smith, R.A., and Mr. J. A. Roye, R.N.; for Shanghai. Mrs. Mockler and two infants and nurse, Mr. and Mrs. Baroth; for Yokohama, from Singapore, Capt. Simmonds, R.A.

Per Cheang Cheu, from Singapore, 288 Chinese.

Per City of Rio de Janeiro, for Hongkong, from San Francisco, &c., Mrs. Chauncy Thomas, Mr. W. P. Thomas, Messrs. Wong Fat Hing, Horace Muspratt, Misses E. and B. Smith, Mr. W. P. Smith, Mr. and Mrs. Alpine McLean and Mr. J. E. Gibson.

Per Cardiganshire, from London, &c., Miss Hyland.

Per Nanyang, from Swatow. Miss Hasting and four children.

Per Haitan, from Coast Ports, Mr. A. Sharp, Mrs. and Miss Belfield, Dr. H. McDougall, Mr. and Mrs. Macgowan, Capt. and Mrs. Jensen and child, Messrs. Peihl and Ong Sai Long.

Per Airlie, from Australia. Mr. and Mrs. Martin, Miss Martin, Mrs. J. R. Hill, Miss Hill, Miss Lam, O. Neill, Mrs. Thomas, Messrs. G. Eighton, R. S. G. Horold, Mr. and Mrs. Anderson.

Per Hohenzollern, from Yokohama, Miss L. C. Ogden, Ober-Lieut. Meincke, Mrs. H. Vogel, Messrs. T. Rose, O. Hille, T. H. Smith, Carington, N. W. Smith-Carington, and R. Page.

Per Kohinur, for Hongkong, from Calcutta, Messrs. A. R. Gubboy, E. W. Digby, H. Denman, F. Ewing and Mrs. Campbell; from Singapore, Lieut. Keble, Master and Miss Morgan, Messrs. G. M. Apcar, Shalome, Neilson and 823 Chinese.

Per Taiyuan, from Melbourne, &c., Messrs. Mullins, Payne, Cuhm, Cuhm, Smith, Vernon, Cheese, Greig, Swanson, Owen, Bowden, Bowden, Byron, Slate, Kuhl, Dendrury, Barr, Buryan, Trottenysch, Mrs. Payne, Mr. Bowden, Mrs. Cuhm, Miss Cuhm, Mrs. Smith, and Miss Viteshorionu.

Per Preussen, from Shanghai, Dr. Kreig, Dr. Kempte, Misses A. and S. Garland, Mr. O. F. Wisner, Mr. Fr. Kohl, and Mr. H. C. Sprague.

Per Chiyuen, from Shanghai. Mrs. Johnson and child, and Mrs. Worth.

Per Glenfalloch, from Penang, &c., Messrs. H. Wilder, Zuan Mauzana, and 757 Chinese.

Per Kasuga Maru, for Hongkong, from Yokohama, Capt. N. M. Black, for Australia, Miss M. K. Rabone, Mr. S. Neal, Mrs. F. Fawnley, Messrs. S. J. Rabone and C. S. Deane.

Per Haiching, from Coast Ports, Rev. and Mrs. Gould, and four children. Mr. Rosemann, and 159 Chinese.

Per Rosetta, from Yokohama, Messrs. Sharpe, Howlett, Capt. Talbot, Mrs. and Miss Martin, Miss Atkinson and infant, Messrs. Sinclair, Le Chevalier de Martino, Palgrave, Taylor, Roberts, and Leopold.

Per Charterhouse, from Penang, &c., Capt. Barry de Halm and 138 Chinese.

## DEPARTED.

Per Taisang, for Shanghai, Mr. A. W. Symond's troupe 7 persons.

Per Salazie, from Hongkong, for Saigon, Mr. M. Ray; for Singapore, Mr. and Mrs. J. Chon sel, Messrs. N. Perilzuge, E. G. Georgacopoulos, and T. Silberman; for Bombay Capt and Mrs. Jackson; for Marseilles, Messrs. M. Rubeldia, E. G. Oppen, Jose Maria, and J. D. S. Sant Alma.

Per Tonkin, from Hongkong, for Shanghai, Colonel G. F. Browne, Messrs. Ewens and J. Weinberg; for Nagasaki, Mrs. W. G. Humphreys, and Mrs. Freeman; for Yokohama, Sister Leclerc, Mrs. G. Weinberg, Messrs. M. N. Weinberg, and V. Weinberg.

Per Nippon Maru, for Shanghai, Messrs. N. Nakayama, Y. Suzuki, E. Landale, and F. Klingenstein; for Nagasaki, Mr. M. Myazaki; for Yokohama, Mrs. M. Mitchell, and Mr. Habib Sab; for Honolulu, Messrs. W. F. Mounsarrat and V. Liebermann; for San Francisco, Messrs. J. A. Welsh, D. Muir, H. H. Beers, P. T. Skick ley, E. Clark, P. E. Brown, Mrs. B. Browning, Mr. and Mrs. E. H. Webb, Mr. and Mrs. A. G. Griffin, and Mrs. A. W. Hills; for Portland, Mr. A. L. Warner; for London, Messrs. G. Muir and A. W. Stiven.

Per Australian, for Australia, Hon. J. S. Turner, Messrs. Turner, Steele, W. P. Smith, Miss E. Smith, Miss B. Smith, Mrs. Belfield, Messrs. F. H. Smith Carrington, O. W. Smith Carrington, Miss Cotton, Mr. O. M. Waterhouse, Miss Garland, and Miss A. Garland.

Per Preussen, from Hongkong, for Singapore, Mr. and Mrs. Sampson, Mrs. W. West, Mrs. B. Bloom, Messrs. W. Dennis and R. Rotstein; for Colombo, Miss Martin; for Naples, Mr. Pedro Seik; for Genoa, Mr. and Mrs. J. Buccelli, Mr. and Mrs. H. M. Helier and children, Mr. A. Thorold; for Southampton, Messrs. W. H. Johnston and Jas. Hardy; for London, Mrs. H. Scott, Messrs. W. J. Wilkins, J. Meese, J. Calder, J. Johnson, J. Campbell, J. Benson, C. Jacobson, T. Johnson, M. Harvey, W. Cornish, A. Buck, O. Rosen, K. Gabrielsen, W. Fitzgerald, C. McIver, M. Corkery, H. Howell and F. Melkenberg; for Bremen, Mr. and Mrs. J. Christensen, Capt. Mrs. and Miss Schneider, Messrs. C. Johannsen, C. Jan sen and C. Jensen; from Japan, for Singapore, Mr. R. Paget, Mrs. T. Yoshida, Mrs. M. Toki, Mrs. J. Uvakawa, Mrs. W. Urekawa, and Mrs. K. Hashida; for Deli, Mrs. Okanue; for Colombo, Miss L. C. Ogden; for Port Said, Mr. S. Treinckel; for Genoa, Lieut. Meincke; for Southampton, Mrs. H. Vogel, and Mr. T. Rose; for Bremen, Messrs. R. Makita and A. Kicklich; from Shanghai, for Singapore, Mr. F. W. Erpf; for Genoa, Capt. Nudermuller, Messrs. M. Rohde and E. Kretschmar, Mrs. Zedelins and children, Messrs. G. Troberg, C. Willky, D. Weber, F. Kroops, and F. Kolberg; for Naples, Mr. and Mrs. Steckert; for London, Mrs. M. Eden Paul and child, Mr. and Mrs. J. Scott and children, Miss Gilfillon, Messrs. A. Ross, F. C. Thomson, W. Muddett, G. McIn tosh, A. L. Thomson, James Cox, P. Blair, C. Chamber, John Smith, Mrs. F. E. Wilkinson, Mr. and Mrs. E. W. Clements, Mr. and Mrs. H. W. Cave and children, Mr. and Mrs. C. Croad and children; for Southampton, Messrs. P. Y. Crampton and E. F. Blake; for Bremen, Mrs. Voelker and children, Mr. and Mrs. F. B. Cameron, Messrs. Haacks, Beumer, and H. Herzog; for Hamburg, Messrs. Alfred Muller and Lars Hansen; from Amoy, for Genoa, Mr. A. Piehl; for Bremen, Capt. and Mrs. Jensen and child; from Manila, for Genoa, Mr. R. Kruse.

Per Esmeralda, for Manila, Mr. and Mrs. Anderson, Mrs. Guillelwas and infant, Mr. Alonzo and three children, Capt. Black, Messrs. B. T. DuBois, W. D. Bolland, R. E. Humphreys, Gibson, L. Maller, H. Nagoye, V. Vihra.

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